FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1845. [NO. 1477.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY.
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their **Fall and Winter Supply of GOODS,** consisting in part of blue, black, invisible green, and steel mix'd Cloths; Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Satin and Valencia Vestings; Prints; Crape and Muslin De-Laines; Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; plain and fig'd Alpacas; Plaid Linseys; Silk, Cotton, and Wool Shawls; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Hosiery; Ribbons; Thread and Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Flannels; Kerseys; Tickings; Negro Blankets; fine Bed ditto.

—ALSO—

Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Bonnets, and Fur and Cloth Caps.

All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1845. 76-8w

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY 13th OCTOBER, will be sold at the Market House,

1 Lot on Bow street.
1 Lot and Warehouse in Campbellton.
1 Lot and Warehouse below McLauchlin's Shop.

The Store on Person street, on leased ground, now occupied by J. W. Wooten.

The Store on Person street, next to the above, occupied by G. W. Carver.

Terms at Sale.

WILLKINGS, Auctioneer.
Sept. 17, 1845. 76ts

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.
Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable possession of

LAND,

in Robeson county, consisting of two separate tracts, one containing over 500 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, within three-fourths of a mile of a good Landing, with a good road passing through the Plantation. On it are three new log houses, and cleared land enough to employ four or five hands. It has also a good pasture belonging to it, sufficient to winter 60 head of cattle.

The other, on which I reside, contains over 700 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, one mile from McLaulin's Bridge. It has about 100 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling and the necessary out-houses.

A fair price will be allowed for young Negroes in payment. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, by calling or addressing him at Queensdale P. O.

D. McQUEEN.
August 14, 1845. 76tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

William Ritter *vs.* John R. Ritter, Adm'r, and others.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Everet Ritter, a Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 76-6w

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at September Term, 1845, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Doyle O'Hanlon, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. M. O'HANLON, Adm'x.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON MONDAY the 29th inst., at the late residence of the deceased, I shall expose to sale all the Perishable Property belonging to said Estate, including sundry articles of

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

And on TUESDAY the 30th, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M.,

The Steamboats Wm. B. Meares and Cotton Plant, and Lighters Curtis, Seawell, Odd Fellow, Ready Money, and John Alston,

With their Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—Six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

M. M. O'HANLON, Adm'x.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75ts

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD beg leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that having saved a large portion of his

STOCK OF GOODS

At the recent Fire, he has re-opened next door West of the Post Office, (Wagon Yard Building,) where he intends continuing business on the same terms as heretofore.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
June 21, 1845. 64tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phaten,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chechering,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE. Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAML CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Asst. Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incoporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 Acres Valuable Timber Lands FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

OWING to the hardness of the times and the want of ability in the community generally, the prices of Tuition are reduced to one half. Payment is required in advance, of all without the bounds of my congregations.

From the cheapness of Tuition and the healthiness of the situation, it is anticipated that the school will be large. It will be therefore necessary to use Class Books. By reference to Mr. Hale in Fayetteville, or myself, it may be ascertained what the Class Books are.

H. McLAURIN.
August 29, 1845. 74-tf

HANDSOMER THAN THE LAST.

New Fall and Winter Fancy

DRY GOODS.

W. G. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving a new selection of Fall and Winter Goods of the latest and newest styles, consisting of black, and fancy colored Rep Cashmeres, Chusaw, Omb'et de Laines, Cashmere de Laines, Crape de Laines, Plaid de Laines, plain colored and Mouslin de Laines, and other worsted goods for Ladies' Dresses. French, English, and American Prin's, (new style.) Blue, black, green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy colored Cassimeres; ditto Silk Velvet Vestings; plaid and striped ditto; Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans; linen Sheeting; bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Checks; Diapers; Towels; Drills and Stripes; Neck Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Pocket do; linen Tapes; spool, skein, and Flax Thread; Kid Gloves; silk and worsted Mitts and Gloves; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Caps; Blankets and Overcoats, and a variety of other Goods not mentioned.

Also, a full assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers, silk and worsted Shawls and Cravats, &c.

—ALSO—

A few boxes prime CHEESE.
5 M. Principe Cigars, (choice brands.)
4 boxes Myers' best Aromatic Chewing Tobacco.

And daily expected, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Wines, 4th proof French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Champagne Wine, "Crown Brand." Call soon and see, as these goods will be sold low.

Sept. 6, 1845. 75-6w

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

MOST SPLENDID!
$75,000!!! $25,000!! $15,000!

GRAND
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 27th of September, 1845.

78 NUMBER LOTTERY—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Mammoth Scheme:

1 Grand Capital of $75,000!
1 Splendid Prize of 25,000!
1 ditto ditto 15,000!
1 ditto ditto 10,000!

1 Prize of	$9,000	5 Prizes of	$2,500
1 ditto	8,000	10 ditto	2,000
1 ditto	7,000	20 ditto	1,750
1 ditto	6,000	20 ditto	1,500
1 ditto	5,000	50 ditto	1,000
1 ditto	4,000	170 ditto	500
1 ditto	2,847		

Besides Prizes of $400, $250, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Half $10—Quarter $5—Eighth $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$260 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Eighths,	32 50

50,000!!!

THE SPLENDID
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class B for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 11th, 1845.

78 NUMBER LOTTERY—15 DRAWN BALLOTS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000!
1 Splendid Prize of 25,000!

1 Prize of	$10,000	50 Prizes of	$1,000
1 ditto	6,000	50 ditto	500
1 ditto	3,877	50 ditto	400

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$180 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	90 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	45 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Eighths	22 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
September 6, 1845. 75-dpd

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warran ed to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
September 1, 1845. 75-6m

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts.; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Muldmay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
August 30, 1845.

LAMBERT DUY,

Importer and Jobber in French and West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

No. 108 *Market Street, (South side) between Third and Fourth Streets,*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of Western and Southern Merchants visiting Philadelphia, to his large, fresh, and well selected stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

Among which will be found a full assortment of French and West of England CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the finest qualities and most celebrated makes, imported by himself expressly for those dealing in superfine Goods. Persons visiting the city with the intention of buying the above Goods, would do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I flatter myself that my Goods cannot be surpassed in point of quality in this or any other city.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1845. 67-10w

REPORT

Of the Secretary of the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina;

PREPARED FOR THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING, JUNE 4, 1845.

The Secretary, in the performance of what he has deemed to be one of the duties attached to his office, begs leave to submit the following Report:

A distribution of the matter under the two heads of what has as yet been accomplished by the Society, and, what it may reasonably calculate upon as its prospects for the future, it has been thought, will give proper method to its arrangement.

For the purpose of comparing what has been done by the Historical Society with that which was anticipated in its formation, it will be necessary to revert to the professed objects of the institution, as they were succinctly stated in the first publication which appeared under its auspices. It was there said that *"this Society has been established, first, for the purpose of endeavoring to excite such interest in the public mind, in regard to the history of the State, as may induce the Legislature to adopt early and efficient measures, to obtain from England the most interesting documents in relation to the Regal Government, together with such papers as may be found to reflect light upon the obscure history of the Proprietary Government of Carolina; and secondly, to collect, arrange and preserve at the University,* AS NEARLY AS MAY BE POSSIBLE, *one or more copies of every book, pamphlet, and newspaper published in this state since the introduction of the Press among us in* 1749; *all books published without the State, in our own or foreign countries, on the history of Carolina, and, especially, all the records, documents and papers to be found within the State that may tend to elucidate the history of the American Revolution."*

To any one who bestows thought upon the subject, it must appear singular, and indeed almost unaccountable, that down to the present day, when seventy years have elapsed since North Carolina took her stand as an independent State, no Institution, having in view an object similar to this, has flourished within her borders.—The antiquities and remnants of our Revolutionary story, to which may well be applied the *"tanquam tabula naufragii"* of Lord Bacon, lie confusedly scattered in every direction over the scene of the late storm. Owing to this fact, many manuscripts, of great importance to the illustration of the War, have been irrecoverably lost. To prevent the progress of an evil, which so far as it has yet gone, is irreparable, is a principal object of this Society. It can scarcely be expected that our diligence, so dilatorily awakened, shall be rewarded by an elucidation of our Revolutionary annals equal to what has taken place among the more active, Northern members of the Confederacy; yet it is hoped that, by bringing together and reducing to some more indestructible form the materials of a generation whose place now knows them again no more forever, we shall in some degree acquit ourselves of our debt to the past and to posterity.

From deficiencies, such as those existing among the records of our own State, it must be evident, that a history of the American Revolutionary war, whose merits are commensurate with the importance of that great struggle, is yet to be written. Narratives have appeared, without doubt, ranking high as literary productions, or, for the most part, as authentic accounts of whatever facts they may pretend to relate; but as general histories of the several campaigns, it will be found that they are essentially, although perhaps, not unaccountably deficient. It could hardly be expected that an accurate collection of the journals and other memoranda of a war which extended over the three hundred and sixty thousand square miles comprehended by the limits of the thirteen original States, could be made by gentlemen residing, as most of our historians do, in one part of the Union. This fact has impressed itself strongly upon our Revolutionary annals. Whilst the events of the war, as carried on in the Northern and Middle portions of the Confederacy, have been fully recorded, that part of the same contest which extended through Carolina and Georgia is strikingly imperfect. No history has yet appeared, which does not discover a similarity to the figure which disturbed the rest of the ancient King of Chalden; although its head and breast are composed of gold and silver, its lower extremities degenerate into an unmingling compound of iron and clay. The duty of pointing out and remedying these deficiencies must necessarily devolve upon gentlemen at the South. In appropriating this task, the Historial Society has determined, that although it cannot consider itself at all committed to the labor of preparing such a stable record of Revolutionary events as is understood by the term history, yet the simplest form of its duty will be to render accessible to the historian, whoever he may be, as far as possible, *all* the facts which may be connected with the war in North Carolina.

In attempting to make a collection of these facts, it was clearly necessary to success, that the general attention of the State should be aroused to an appreciation of our important undertaking. The degree of curiosity and interest already excited among distinguished portions of our fellow-citizens, is held to be a pleasing proof that this enterprise is by no means premature or unseasonable; and the amount of material already contributed, may well be assumed as a fair precursor of a greater degree of success than had been anticipated in the organization of the Society. In the opening Message of Gov. Morehead to the Legislature at the commencement of its late Session, the subject of the "History of the State" was urged on the attention of that body in a very decided manner; and so strongly was he impressed with a sense of its importance, that on the 23d of December it formed the matter of a special communication, in which was suggested the collection by public authority of those Revolutionary "memorials which are scattered over the State, and gradually disappearing; and which, like the leaves of the Sibyl, are rising in value as their numbers decrease." Action was taken by the Legislature in accordance with the suggestions contained in this message, and a considerable sum was appropriated for the purpose of carrying them out. Since that time, Gov. Graham, who has entered into the scheme with great spirit and cordiality, has been assiduously engaged in performing the duty imposed upon him by these Resolutions. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church also, in session at Fayetteville, in November of the last year, expressed great interest with regard to the illustration of our Colonial and Revolutionary History, and addressed a memorial of some length to the Legislature upon the subject.

We come now to consider the efforts which have been made by private individuals to give success to this patriotic undertaking; and it affords us great pleasure to repeat in this place what has been stated above, that the contributions from various sources, as well beyond as within the limits of the State, both in amount and importance, have greatly exceeded our most sanguine calculations. The early example thus given to owners of books and manuscripts of Historical value, is worthy of all possible commendation. It has been thought proper to enumerate the collection, as well for the purpose of apprizing the public of its nature and extent, as for that of informing future contributors of the character of those memorials whose transmission to the archives of the Historical Society is respectfully solicited.

BOOKS.

No. 1. A collection of all the Public Acts of Assembly of the Province of North Carolina, now in force and use. Together with the Titles of all such Laws as are obsolete, expired or repealed. And, also, an exact Table of the Titles of the Acts in force. Revised by Commissioners appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of the said Province, for that purpose; and examined by the Records, and confirmed in full Assembly. Newbern: Printed by Jas. Davis. MDCCLII.

[In connection with the date of this volume, it may not be inappropriate to insert the following extracts from Martin's History of North Carolina, with regard to the introduction of the Press into this State:

"A Printing Press was this year (1749) imported into this province, and set up at Newbern by James Davis, from Virginia. This was a valuable acquisition, for, hitherto, the want of an establishment of this kind was severely felt; the copies of the laws being all manuscripts, were necessarily very scarce, and, it is likely, faulty and inaccurate." Vol. II. p. 54.

"In the course of this year (1752,) was completed the printing of the first revisal of the Acts of Assembly. The multiplication of them by means of the press was a valuable advantage; it tended to introduce order and uniformity in the decisions of courts, and by defining the rights of the people, in a degree put an end to the great anarchy and confusion which had hitherto prevailed, from the ignorance of the people and the magistrates in this respect. The work was handsomely printed, and bound in a small folio volume; a yellowish hue of the leather with which it was covered, proceeding from the unskilfulness of the tanner, procured it the homely appellation of the "Yellow Jacket," which it retains to this day." Vol. II, pp. 58, 59.]

No. 2. A collection of all the Acts of Assembly of the Province of North Carolina, now in force and use, together with the titles of all such laws as are obsolete, expired or repealed. In two volumes (quarto,) with Marginal Notes and References, and an exact Table to the whole. Newbern: Printed by James Davis, Printer to the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly. MDCCLXV.

[Of the "Yellow Jacket," the history of which is given above, and which was the first book printed in the Province, there are probably half a dozen copies now extant. Of the second book known to have been published by Davis, the title of which is given at length, the copy now in the possession of the Society, is, so far as the writer's knowledge extends, the only one in existence. The third edition of the Laws by the same publisher, (in one volume, folio,) the title of which follows, though scarce, is not unfrequently met with.

No. 3. A complete Revisal of all the Acts of Assembly of the Province of North Carolina, now in force and use. Together with the titles of all such Laws as are obsolete, expired or repealed. With Marginal Notes and References, and an exact Table to the whole. Newbern, Printed by James Davis, Printer to the Honorable the House of Assembly. MDCCLXXII.

No. 4. Laws of the State of North Carolina. Published according to Act of Assembly, by James Iredell, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Edenton: Printed by Hodge & Wills, Printers to the State of North Carolina. 1791. (One volume folio; presented by William Boylan, Esq. of Raleigh.)

No. 5. A collection of the Statutes of the Parliament of England; in force in the State of North Carolina. By Francis Xavier Martin, Esq., Newbern: 1792.—(One volume, quarto; which, together with Nos. 1, 2, and 3, was presented by the President of the Society.)

No. 6. A collection of the Private Acts of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, from the year 1715 to the year 1790, inclusive, now in force and use. Newbern: 1794. (One thin quarto volume; from Weston R. Gales, Esq. of Raleigh.)

No. 7. Historical collections of South Carolina, embracing many rare and valuable pamphlets, and other documents relating to the history of the State, from its first discovery, to its independence in the year 1776. Compiled, with various notes, and an introduction, by B. R. Carroll. 2 vols. 8 vo.; (from William A. Wright, Esq., Wilmington.)

[The first pamphlet in order in its compilation, is entitled "A brief description of the province of Carolina, and the coasts of Florida. And more particularly, of a new plantation begun by the English at Cape Fear, on that river now by them called Charles River, the 29th May, 1664," &c. Mr. Carroll might, with obvious propriety, have given his work the more comprehensive title of Historical Collections of Carolina. The Northern part of the province was first settled, and a respectable proportion of his pages have quite as much relation to the region North as South of Cape Fear. If with this change of title, he would give us a third volume, made up of Lawson's and Brickell's Histories of N. Carolina, he would render his compilation nearly complete, and would present a fair claim for liberal patronage on "the colder side of the Tweed."]

No. 8. Office and authority of a Justice of the Peace: by James Davis, Newbern: 1774. (Presented by Hon. John L. Bailey of Hillsborough.)

No. 9. Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, convened at Hillsborough, on Monday the 21st day of July, 1788, for the purpose of deliberating on the Constitution recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia the 17th day of September, 1787. To which is prefixed the same Constitution. Edenton: Printed by Hodge & Wills, Printers to the State. MDCCXXXIX.—(Presented by Rev. Prof. Green of Chapel Hill.)

No. 10. Journal of the Convention which accepted the Constitution of the U. States, and which met at Fayetteville, 1790. From Hon. John L. Bailey of Hillsborough.

NEWSPAPERS.

	Number.	
Boston Gazette and Country Journal,	245	Dec. 10, 1759.
Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post Boy,	124 126 153	March 2, 1770. " 16, " Sept. 21, "
Connecticut Courant,		Sept. 17, 1771.
N. London Gazette, vol. 9,	246	Jan. 10, 1772.
Connecticut Gazette and Universal Intelligencer, vol. 12,	599	May 5, 1775.
Massachusetts Spy, or American Oracle of Liberty, vol. 6,	270	June 28, 1776.
Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser, Boston,	72 to 107	Dec. 19, 1777, to June 11, 1778.
Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, vol. 9,	479	March 27, 1777.
Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser, Boston,		April 3 to Oct. 3, "
Independent Chronicle & Universal Advertiser,		July 16, 1778, to Jan. 14, 1779.

American Mercury, from vol. 1, No. 1, (July 12, 1784,) to vol. 2, No. 59, Aug. 22, 1785.
Connecticut Courant, June 19, 1786.
And same paper, June 16, 1788, to M'ch 23, 1789.
Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, (broken file,) for 1793 and 1794.
Columbian Centinel, one number 1793, two numbers 1794.
Connecticut Courant, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1805.
Columbian Centinel, (complete files,) 1793, 1794, and 1806, 1807.
Hampshire Federalist—a few numbers for 1809.
Weekly Messenger, (broken file,) 1813.
[The above form the valuable collection of Newspapers presented to the Historical Society, by Rev. Simeon Colton of Fayetteville.]
North Carolina Chronicle, or Fayetteville Gazette, from Sept. 13, 1790, to March 7, 1791. [From Dr. James Webb of Hillsborough.]
North Carolina Mercury, and Salisbury Watchman, vol. 2, No. 62, June 27, 1799. [From Archibald Henderson, Esq. of Salisbury.]
Four Supplements to the Cape Fear Mercury, Nos. 48, 50, 51, 52. [Presented by Dr. DeRossett, and transmitted by Griffith J. McRee, Esq. of Wilmington.]

MANUSCRIPTS.

Order-Book, kept by the late Col. Tho. Brown, of Bladen, under the command of Gen. Waddell, from 5th May to 11th June, 1771, during the expedition against the Regulators. Presented by A. A. Brown, Esq. of Wilmington.

Order-Book, kept by English Officers under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, Gen. Leslie, and Lord Cornwallis, from Sept. 2, 1780, to March 20, 1781; found among the papers of the late Wm. Hooper, (one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence,) and presented by his grandson, the Rev. Dr. Hooper, Professor of the Roman Language and Literature in the College of S. Carolina.

Biographical sketch of Gen. John Ashe, and other interesting manuscripts; by A. M. Hooper, Esq. of Chapel Hill.

Historical sketch of the Town of Wilmington, and other valuable manuscripts; by Griffith J. McRee, Esq. of Wilmington.

Extracts from the Letter-Book of the late William Hill, Esq. of Brunswick; (from letters written during the years 1774 and 1775: communicated by his grand-son, Frederick C. Hill, Esq. of Wilmington.

Communication in relation to the Revolutionary services of Col. Murphy, father of the late Judge Murphy; by Jonathan Haralson, Esq. of Haywood, Chatham.

Letters and papers written during and subsequent to the Revolution; from the collection of the late James Hogg, Esq., of Hillsborough: selected and presented by his daughter, Mrs. Helen Caldwell.

Manuscripts of Gov. Richard Caswell: preserved by his daughter, the late Mrs. Gatlin, of Lenoir.

A large collection of letters and manuscripts, comprising the correspondence of Gen. John Steele, of Salisbury.

Gen. Steele was an efficient member of the Convention which rejected the Constitution of the United States, in July 1788, at Hillsborough, and of the Convention which adopted it at Fayetteville, in Nov. 1789. He represented the Salisbury District in the first Congress assembled under the Constitution—received the appointment of Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States from Gen. Washington—served throughout the administration of the elder Adams, and resigned, in opposition to the earnest and repeated remonstrances of Mr. Jefferson, in 1802. He subsequently represented the town of Salisbury in the General Assembly on various occasions, and, as the successor of Gen. Davie, conducted with great ability, the protracted discussion with respect to the disputed boundary between this State and South Carolina; which, after a contest of more than half a century, was formally settled in 1813. His public correspondence commences with the adoption of the Constitution, and exhibits interesting and luminous views of the operations of the Government, by himself and other distinguished individuals of both the great political parties that divided the country, during the first twenty-five years of our national existence. Among his correspondents were Presidents Washington, Adams and Jefferson; Alexander Hamilton, Oliver Wolcott, Albert Gallatin, Joseph Habersham, and Judges Iredell and Moore; Nathaniel Macon, Gen. Davie, William Barry Grove, and Archibald Henderson, of this State. North Carolina has produced few individuals, whose public services offer more interesting topics for history and biography; and it is hoped, that under the auspices of the Society, some attempt to do justice to his memory will be made at no distant day. The Society is indebted for this valuable contribution to their collections, to Archibald Henderson, Esq. of Salisbury.

The Letter-Books, manuscripts and correspondence of Thomas Burke, a member of the Continental Congress, and Governor of North Carolina in 1781–'2, presented to the Society through Dr. James Webb, of Hillsborough, by Miss Mary W. Burke, daughter and only child of Governor Burke, at present residing in Marion, Alabama.

This is the most interesting, extensive, and valuable collection of papers which has rewarded our exertions to collect Revolutionary records. Ample materials are here afforded for the elucidation of the hitherto most obsure period of our Revolutionary history. From the era of the Mecklenburg Declaration, to the capitulation at Yorktown, there is none on which our future annalists will dwell with more patriotic pride. Among the letters to Gov. Burke, will be found communications from Gen. Greene, Gen. Wayne, Gen. Lee, Gen. La Fayette, Count Rochambeau, (the English,) Gen. Leslie, Maj. Craig, commandant of the British forces at Wilmington, and from Gov. Caswell, Gov. Nash, Gen. William Caswell, General Butler, Gen. Robert Howe, Gen. Davie, Gen. Allen Jones, Cornelius Harnett, William Hooper, Archibald McLain, (North Carolina Whigs.) and a characteristic despatch from Col. David Fanning, the most energetic, remorseless and cruel of American Tories.

Letters of Charles W. Harris, Principal Professor in this University in 1795–1796. [The series commences in 1793 and closes in 1801. The letters were addressed, with a few exceptions, to his uncle, the late Charles Harris, M. D., and to his brother, Robert W. Harris. They reflect considerable light on the history of the Institution, and on that of the political parties which at that time divided the State.] Presented by Chas. W. Harris, Esq., Mill Grove, Cabarrus county.

List, so far as ascertained, of the Members that have represented each County in the General Assembly of this State, from 1776 to the present time. Prepared under the direction of Col. John H. Wheeler, late Public Treasurer of this State, and presented by him to the Society.

As a means of more fully carrying out its designs, the Historical Society has begun an interchange of courtesies with various kindred associations in different States of this Union; and, with this view, the Introductory Address, delivered before this Society on the 5th June, 1844, by L. Silliman Ives, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, together with several pamphlets of historical value in North Carolina, have, under the direction of this Society, been arranged and bound for the purpose of being transmitted to their archives.

Having thus given some account of the operations of this body since its organization in January, 1844, this report will be properly concluded, by adverting to its prospects for the future. A method of giving an increase of effect to the prosecution of its grand object, is an evident desideratum. The particular means by which this intention shall be carried out, has not as yet been determined. Among the various schemes which have been suggested, however, it is supposed that the following is the most feasible: That branch Associations be constituted through the different sections of the State, the members of which shall be appointed by the parent Society, or by its President. In the absence of a better plan, it is confidently believed that the efficiency of this Institution will, in this way, be greatly increased. Although the contributions as yet received have exceeded our warmest hopes, it must be clear that, from our peculiar constitution, much valuable material may never reach our archives. Many persons in the State may never, or not until too late, so much as hear of the existence of a local body of such limited numbers as ours; some may unreasonably distrust our motives; others again, be wholly unaware of the value of manuscripts in their possession. To remedy this evil, it will be proper to invest some among the neighbors of these persons with more than merely an intelligent interest in our success. This end, it is conceived, will be best attained by incorporating them into our number, and in this way, clothing them with an *ex officio* authority to make collections in our name; at the same time, it is believed that a membership will inspire them with a peculiar interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Historical Society. That in every portion of the State, there will be found gentlemen who are willing and even happy to act under such a commission, our pride in the North Carolinan character will not permit us to doubt. North Carolinian modesty has for so long a time been made the butt of ridicule by the forward sons of other States, that at last, the heretofore silent pride of her citizens, in her ancient sobriety and time-hallowed character for honor, begins to present an appearance which is better defined, and more tangible. After our Revolutionary conduct had, for years together, formed the subject of railery and derison on every hand; and again and again been thrown in our teeth as a matter of never dying reproach and disgrace: after we had, repeat-

edly, but in vain, endeavored to defend our reputation by the argument that it was no part of human justice to visit the transgressions of the parents on the heads of the children: we have at length, every other refuge proving insufficient, taken courage to examine the authentic records of our Revolutionary days, and, to our unspeakable surprise, have discovered that, so far from their exhibiting the smallest ground for the accusations so recklessly made on our patriotism, every thing contributes to produce the belief, that there was no State engaged in that great struggle, which was "more fixed or more forward" than that of North Carolina. It is for the vouchers of this fact, long suspected, and which every day's experience goes to render more undoubted, that the Historical Society is now engaged in making assiduous search. So far as it has yet gone, fresh light has been found to break upon the eye at every step; the confirmation grows more and more irrefragable.

In the end of its association, it must be clear that the members of the Historical Society cannot be more particularly interested than are any other intelligent citizens of the State. *All* should unite in the production of an issue in which all are equally concerned. By a sort of *nonuser* on the part of her citizens, North Carolina had forfeited her old renown almost beyond the power of recovery: and it is now confidently submitted to the public, as a plain principle of common justice, that the labor of repairing the breach in her character should be shared in equal proportion among those whose delinquency has been its occasion.

THE METEOR.

As much curiosity has been excited by the appearance of the late Meteor, and as many inquiries are made concerning their nature and origin, we present to our readers the following description, compiled from several published accounts, of similar phenomena as seen both in this country and in other parts of the world:

The first narrative, which has been offered to the world under circumstances of tolerable accuracy, is that of the celebrated Gassendi. He was himself an eyewitness of what he relates. On the 27th of November in the year 1627, the sky being quite clear, he saw a burning stone fall on mount Vaisir, between the towns of Guillaumes and Perne in Provence. It appeared to be about four feet in diameter, was surrounded by a luminous circle of colors like a rainbow, and its fall was accompanied with a noise like the discharge of cannon. But Gassendi inspected the supposed fallen stone still more nearly; he found that it weighed 59 lib., was extremely hard, of a dull metallic color, and of a specific gravity considerably greater than that of common marble. Having only this solitary instance to examine, he concluded, not unnaturally, that the mass came from some neighboring mountain, which had been in a transient state of volcanic eruption.

The celebrated stone of Ensisheim is not proved to have fallen, by testimony quite so satisfactory; but there are several circumstances narrated with respect to it, which the foregoing account of Gassendi wants. Contemporary writers all agree in stating the general belief of the neighborhood, that on the 7th of November, 1492, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., a dreadful thunder-clap was heard at Ensisheim, and that a child saw a huge stone fall on a field sowed with wheat. It had entered the earth to the depth of three feet; it was then removed, found to weigh 260 lib., and exposed to public view. The defect in Gassendi's relation is here supplied; for we have the nature of the ground distinctly described; the natives of the place must have known that in their wheat held no such stone had formerly existed: but the evidence of its having actually been observed to fall, is by no means so decisive as that of Gassendi.

Other recitals have been given of similar appearances, but by no means so well authenticated, or so fully examined, although somewhat nearer our own times. In 1672, one of the members of the Abbe Bourdelot's academy presented at one of the meetings a specimen of two stones, which had lately fallen near Verona; the one weighed 300, the other 200 lib. The phenomenon, he stated, had been seen by three or four hundred persons. The stones fell in a sloping direction, during the night, and in calm weather. They appeared to burn, fell with a great noise, and ploughed up the ground. They were afterwards taken from thence, and sent to Verona.—This account, it may be observed, was published in the same year. Paul Lucas the traveller relates, that when he was at Larissa in 1706, a stone of 72 lib. weight fell in the neighborhood. It was observed, he says, to come from the North, with a loud hissing noise, and seemed to be enveloped in a small cloud, which exploded when the stone fell. It smelt of sulphur, and looked like iron dross.

M. De la Lande, in 1756, published an account of a phenomenon very nearly resembling the above, but deficient in several points of direct evidence. His narrative, however, deserves our attention, because he seems to have been upon the spot, and to have examined with great care the truth of the circumstances which he describes. In September 1753, during an extremely clear and hot day, a noise was heard in the neighborhood of Pont-de-Vesle, resembling the discharge of artillery. It was so loud as to reach several leagues in all directions. At Liponas, three leagues from Pont-de-Vesle, a hissing sound was remarked; and at this place, as well as at Pont-de-Vesle, a blackish mass was found to have fallen in ploughed ground, with such a force as to penetrate half a foot into the soil. The largest of these bodies weighed 20 lib.; and they both alike appeared, on the surface, as if they had been exposed to a violent degree of heat. It may here be observed, that the small depth at which these bodies were found in the ploughed land, renders it in the highest degree improbable that they should have existed there previously to the time of the explosion. To the same purpose we may remark the complete resemblance of the two masses, found at so great a distance from each other.

Of late years, the attention of philosophers has been more anxiously directed to this curious subject; and more accurate accounts of the supposed fall of stones have been collected from various quarters.

Although nothing can be more pointed and specific than this evidence, it yet derives great confirmation from the similar accounts which have still more recently been communicated. On the 18th December 1795, the weather being cloudy, several persons in the neighborhood of Captain Topham's house, in Yorkshire, heard a loud noise in the air, followed by a hissing sound, and afterwards felt a shock, as if a heavy body had fallen to the ground at a little distance from them. One of these, a ploughman, saw a huge stone falling towards the earth, eight or nine yards from the place where he stood. It was seven or eight yards from the ground when he first observed it. It threw up the mould on every side, and buried itself 21 inches. This man, assisted by others who were near the spot at the same time, immediately raised the stone, and found that it weighed about 56 lib. These statements have been authenticated by the signatures of the people who made them.

On the 17th March 1798, a body, burning very brightly, passed over the vicinity of Ville-Franche, on the Soane, accompanied with a hissing noise, and leaving a luminous track behind it. It exploded with great noise, about twelve hundred feet from the ground; and one of the shivers, still luminous, being observed to fall in a neighboring vineyard, was traced. At that spot, a stone above a foot in diameter was found to have penetrated about 20 inches into the soil. It was sent to M. Sage, of the National Institute, accompanied by a narrative of the foregoing circumstances, under the hand of an intelligent eye-witness.

While these observations in Europe were daily confirming the original but long exploded idea of the vulgar, that many of the luminous meteors observed in our horizon are masses of ignited matter, an account of a phenomenon, precisely of the same description, was received from the East Indies, vouched by authority peculiarly well adapted to secure general respect. Mr. Williams, a member of the Royal Society of London, residing in Bengal, having heard of an explosion, accompanied by a descent of stones, in the province of Bahar, made all possible inquiries into the circumstances of the phenomenon, among the Europeans who happened to be on the spot. He learnt, that on the 19th December 1798, at 8 o'clock P. M., a luminous meteor, like a large ball of fire, was seen at Benares, and in different parts of the country; that it was attended with a rumbling, loud noise; and that, about the same time, the inhabitants of Krakhut, 14 miles from Benares, saw the light, heard a loud thunder-clap, and immediately after, heard the noise of heavy bodies falling in their neighborhood. Next morning, the fields were found to have been turned up in different spots, which was easily perceived, as the crop was not more than two or three inches above the ground; and stones of different sizes, but apparently of the same substances, were picked out of the moist soil, generally from a depth of six inches. As the occurrence took place in the night, after the people had retired to rest, no one observed the meteor explode, or the stones fall; but the watchman of an English gentleman, who lived near Krakhut, brought him one next morning, which he said had fallen through the top of his hut, and buried itself in the earthen floor.

On the 14th of December 1807, about half past 6 o'clock, A. M., a meteor was seen moving through the atmosphere with very great velocity, and was heard to explode over the town of Weston, in Connecticut, about 25 miles West of New Haven. Nathan Wheeler, Esq. of Weston, one of the justices of the court of common pleas for the county of Fairfield, a gentleman of great respectability and of undoubted veracity, who seems to have been entirely uninfluenced by fear or imagination, was passing at the time through an enclosure adjoining his house, and had an opportunity of witnessing the whole phenomenon. From him the account of the appearance, progress, and explosion of the meteor, is principally derived.

The meteor was seen as far South as New York; and the explosion was heard, and a tremulous motion of the earth perceived, between forty and fifty miles North of Weston.

It was broken into fragments of moderate size, and from the best calculations might have weighed 20 or 25 pounds.

The stone has been analysed in the laboratory of Yale College.

One hundred grains of the stone, taken promiscuously, afforded

Silica,	54.5
Attractable brown oxid of iron,	38.
Magnesia,	13.
Oxid of Nickel,	1.5
Sulphur,	1.
	105.

During the explosion of a meteor, on the 20th August 1789, near Bourdeaux, a stone, about fifteen inches diameter, broke through the roof of a cottage, and killed a herdsman and some cattle. Part of the stone is now in the museum of Mr. Greville, and the rest in that of Bourdeaux. It is singular that this fact is not mentioned by M. Izarn, nor by Vauquelin, although he examined a specimen evidently taken from the same stone, and received a *proces-verbal* of the manner in which it fell. We take the account from Mr. Greville's paper, (Phil. Trans. 1803, part I.); and he appears to have received it from M. St. Amand, Professor of Natural History at the Central School of Agen.

The reports from all those who observed the meteors, and found the stones in the neighbourhood, after the explosions, agree in describing those substances as different from all the surrounding bodies, and as presenting, in every case, the same external appearance of semi-metallick matter, coated on the outside with a thin black crust, and bearing strong marks of recent fusion. This general resemblance we should be perfectly entitled to infer from the various accounts of eye-witnesses, even if no more particular observations had been made by men of science, to whose inspection many of the fallen bodies were submitted. But fortunately a considerable number of these singular substances have been examined, with the greatest care, by the first chemists and naturalists of the age; and their investigations have put us in possession of a mass of information, capable of convincing the most scrupulous inquirer, that the bodies in question have a common origin, and that we are as yet wholly unacquainted with any natural process which could have formed them on our globe.

All the stones examined by Count de Bournon and Mr. Howard were found to consist of four distinct substances; small metallick particles; a peculiar martial pyrites; a number of globular and elliptical bodies, also of a peculiar nature; and an earthy cement surrounding the other constituent parts. It was only the stone from Benares that Mr. Howard could separate into its constituent parts, with sufficient accuracy, and in sufficient abundance, for a minute analysis of each. He found, however, that the nature of the metallick particles was the same in all; they were in each case an alloy of iron and nickel.

About the time that Mr. Howard was engaged in these interesting researches, and before he had published the result of them, M. Vauquelin happened also to be occupied with the very same subject. He analyzed, though by a different process, the Benares stone, and two others which fell in 1789 and 1790 in the south of France. The results of his experiments agreed with those of our distinguished countryman in every particular; and we are entitled to conclude, with perfect confidence, that the stones, that have at different times fallen upon the earth, in England, France, Italy, and the East-Indies, are precisely of the same nature, consisting of the same simple substances, arranged in similar compounds, nearly in the same proportions, and combined in the same manner, so as to form heterogeneous aggregate whose general resemblance to each other is complete. We are further warranted in another important inference, that no other bodies have as yet been discovered on our globe, which contain the same ingredients; and, more particularly, that the analysis of these stones has made us acquainted with a species of pyrites not formerly known, nor any where else to be found.

We have now gone through the whole evidence, both with respect to the circumstances in which these singular bodies are found, the ingredients of which they are compounded, and the outward appearance and structure which they exhibit: we are now to consider the inferences respecting their probable origin, which this mass of information may warrant us to draw.

Independent of the distinct negative which the external evidence gives to any such conclusions, we are fully entitled to deny that these bodies are formed in the ground by lightning, or existed previously there, both from their exact resemblance to each other in whatever part of the earth they have been found, and from their containing substances no where else to be met with.

Still less conceivable is it, that, in every such fall of fire, those ingredients should first combine, by twos and threes, in the very same manner, and then that the binary and ternary compounds should unite in similar aggregates. But, least of all is it reasonable to suppose, that bodies formed in the earth should, upon being dug up, be found enveloped in a crust different from the rest of their substance, and bearing evident marks of having undergone the action of heat in contact with the air.

The same unquestionable resemblance which prevails among all these bodies, and, still more, the peculiar nature of the pyrites which they contain, prove very clearly that they have not a volcanick origin. Even if such an hypothesis were liable to no other objection, it would be inadmissible on this ground, that we know of no volcano that throws up so small a portion of matter, and so uniformly of the same kind. But though we were to admit the existence of this volcano, where must we place it, that its eruptions may extend from Bengal to England, France, Italy, and Bohemia; nay, from Siberia to Senegal and South-America?

The same remark may be extended to those, who have fancied that the constituent parts of the stones exist in the atmosphere, and are united by the fire of a meteor, or by the electrick fluid. We have no right to make any such hypothesis. We have never seen iron, silica, &c. in the gaseous state. These bodies may, for aught we know, be compounds of oxygen and azote or hydrogen, &c.; but as yet we have no reason to think so.

From the whole, we may safely infer, that the bodies in question have fallen on the surface of the earth, but that they were not projected by any volcanoes, and that we have no right, from the known laws of nature, to suppose that they were formed in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Such a negative conclusion seems all that we are, in the present state of our knowledge, entitled to draw. But an hypothesis may perhaps suggest itself, unincumbered by any of the foregoing difficulties, if we attend to the following undoubted truths.

As the attraction of gravitation extends over the whole planetary system, a heavy body, placed at the surface of the Moon, is affected chiefly by two forces; one drawing it towards the centre of the Earth, and another drawing it towards that of the Moon. The latter of these forces, however, is beyond all comparison greatest at or near the Moon's surface. But as we recede from the Moon, and approach to the Earth, this force decreases, while the other augments; and at one point between the two planets, these forces are exactly equal—so that a heavy body, placed there, must remain at rest. If, therefore, a body is projected from the Moon towards the Earth, with a force sufficient to carry it beyond this point of equal attraction, it must necessarily fall on the Earth. Nor would it require a very great impulse to throw the body within the sphere of the Earth's superiour attraction. Supposing the line of projection to be that which joins the centres of the two planets, and supposing them to remain at rest: it has been demonstrated, on the Newtonian estimation of the Moon's mass, that a force of projection moving the body 12,000 feet in a second, would entirely detach it from the Moon and throw it upon the Earth. This estimate of the Moon's mass is, however, now admitted to be much greater than the truth; and upon M. De la Place's calculation, it has been shown that a force of little more than one half the above power would be sufficient to produce the effect. A projectile, then, moving from the Moon with a velocity about three times greater than that of a cannon ball, would infallibly reach the earth; and there can be little doubt that such forces are exerted by volcanoes during eruptions, as well as by the production of steam, from subterranean heat. We may easily imagine such cause of motion to exist in the Moon, as well as in the Earth. Indeed, several observations have rendered the existence of volcanoes there extremely probable.

A body falling from the Moon upon the Earth, after being impelled by such a force as we have been describing, would not reach us in less than two days and a half. It would enter our atmosphere with a velocity of nearly 25,000 feet in a second; but the resistance of the air increasing with the velocity, would soon greatly reduce it and render it uniform. We may remark, however, that all the accounts of fallen stones agree in attributing to the luminous bodies a rapid motion in the air, and the effects of a very considerable momentum to the fragments which reach the ground. The oblique direction in which they always fall, must tend greatly to diminish their penetrating power.

While we are investigating the circumstances that render this account of the matter highly probable, we ought not to omit one consideration, which lies wholly in the opposite scale. The greater part of these singular bodies have first appeared in a high state of ignition; and it does not seem easy to conceive how their passage through so rare a fluid as the atmosphere could have generated any great degree of heat, with whatever rapidity they may have moved. Viewing as we do, the hypothesis of their lunar origin as by far the most probable in every other respect, we will acknowledge that this circumstance prevents us from adopting it with entire satisfaction. And while we see so many invincible objections to all the other theories which have been offered for the solution of the difficulty, we must admit that the supposition least liable to contradiction from the facts, is nevertheless sufficiently exceptionable, on a single ground, to warrant us in concluding with the philosophical remark of Vauquelin, 'Le parti le plus sage qui nous reste a prendre dans cet etat des choses, c'est d'avouer franchement, que nous ignorons entierement l'origine de ces pierres, et les causes qui ont pu les produire.'

If, however, a more extensive collection of accurate observations, and a greater variety of specimens, shall enable us to reconcile the discrepancy, and to push still farther our inquiries into the nature of the new substance, a knowledge of the internal structure of the Moon may be the splendid reward of our investigations. And while the labours of the Astronomer and Optician are introducing new worlds to our notice, Chemistry may, during the nineteenth century, as wonderfully augment our acquaintance with their productions and arrangement, as she has already, within a much shorter period, enlarged our ideas of the planet which we inhabit.

We take the liberty to subjoin to the foregoing a suggestion that there are indications that some portions of the late meteor may have fallen in the Southern part of Robeson County, and not far from the line of Columbus. People in that region who can give any intelligence on the subject will do a favor to the cause of Science, and especially by carefully preserving, if they find any of the fragments.

The summer residence of Mr. Joseph H. Watters, was struck by lightning on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, and a loaded gun standing in the corner stricken, was discharged.

Wilmington Chronicle.

STATISTICS OF WILMINGTON.

A consideration of the following facts will give our friends, at home and abroad, some idea of the importance and business of Wilmington. We do not pretend to mathematical accuracy in our figures and statements, but we have consulted the best sources of information, and think that our statement does not vary far from the truth, if it be not strictly correct.

The number of steam saw-mills, capable of running altogether, 180 saws, is nine. These mills cut annually, thirty millions of feet of lumber, valued at $360,000—capital stock, $12,500—hands, $12,500—wages paid for white service, $4,000. This gives for the nine steam saw-mills—three of which have planing-mills attached—four hundred and five thousand dollars invested in the manufacture of lumber. There are eleven distilleries, up, and going up, which run thirty-four stills—consuming two hundred thousand barrels of turpentine: worth four hundred thousand dollars. Capital invested in distilleries, $87,000—labor, $66,000—overseers' wages, $6,000—capital to work distilleries, $83,750—total amount invested in the manufacture of turpentine, $242,750. Besides the distilleries in town, included in our calculation, there are nine in the immediate vicinity which consume on an average 10,000 barrels each, of the raw material. Worth for 90,000 barrels, $180,000. There are also several lumber mills, at Orton, and elsewhere, not included in our estimate. The river lumber may be estimated at 15,000,000 feet, worth $130,000. The timber exported, 5,000,000 feet, is estimated at $40,000. Crude, or unmanufactured turpentine exported, 75,000 barrels, worth $168,000. Tar shipped, 30,000 bbls, worth $45,000. Rice exported, 156,000 bushels, worth at 80 cts. per bushel, $116,800. Ground-peas 50,000 bushels, worth $50,000. Staves, shingles, &c., $100,000.

It will be perceived that in this exhibit, we only include a few of the leading, and most valuable articles which enter into the trade of Wilmington. We have said nothing of the tobacco, cotton, flax seed, beeswax, manufactured cotton goods, minerals, *et cetera*; which are shipped from and through our port. We have forborne to do this, because we have been unable to obtain reliable information of the amount, and value of those commodities; and in matters of business, we cared not to indulge in vague conjectures.

That Wilmington is rapidly increasing in population, health, business, and wealth, is obvious to the most careless observer; but it behooves our citizens not to be idle. Not to lay listlessly upon their oars, but to make a "strong pull, a long pull," on "the tide which leads to fortune." We have already done much! yet, much remains to be done—and Wilmingtonians will be untrue to themselves if they do not accomplish it.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

We have too long been dependent upon the North for our fabrics—indeed for almost every thing we use, as some of our people are upon South Carolina and Virginia for their habits of thinking, and for their political opinions. It is time, high time, we had thrown off all this and set up for ourselves. Let us begin at once, and let no true son of the good Old North pause for a moment until very much of this independence is accomplished.

Ral. Standard, on N. C. Manufactures.

Exactly! But how strange! when the whigs say "we have too long been dependent upon *England* for our fabrics—indeed for almost every thing we use" "it is time, we [the U. States] had thrown off this and set up for ourselves;" "let us begin at once, and let no true son of" *America* "pause for a moment until very much of this noble work of independence is accomplished"—when the Whigs argue thus, the Standard and its party go into duck fits, and cry out against it. Now, if it be important that North Carolina should be "independent" of the "North for our fabrics," pray, is it not a little more important that America should be "independent" and not "dependent" on foreign nations "for our fabrics—indeed for almost every thing we use"? It is a poor rule that wont work both ways! Says the Standard, "free trade with all foreign nations!" 'Buy where you can buy cheapest!' 'Down with American manufacturers!" "Make England the workshop of America!" This is the quintescence of its anti-tariff logic—and yet, just look aloft at its language! We leave the reader to make his own comment.

Milton Chronicle.

THE LATE JUDGE STORY.

The fame of Story was not confined to our country. He had a deservedly high European reputation. His name reflected honor on the high post of honor which he held. Jay, Ellsworth, Marshall, Story, and others, have given character to the Court, and made it what the framers of the Constitution intended it to be, the crowning glory of a free and law-abiding people. Few of the great men who have given lustre to the Supreme Court have done so much for the clear exposition of its laws. Marshall and Story rank side by side in this respect. Cool judgment, great learning, firmness of character, strict integrity, a clear head, and a pure heart, rendered him eminently fit for that place, now vacant, and which we fear cannot be filled. A substitute we may and will have—his equal we cannot expect to find. The loftiness of his intellect, the purity of his gentle spirit, the magic spell with which his conversation charmed his hearers, made him the idol of every circle in which he moved.

But this is neither the time nor place to write his history or his eulogy. While we bow with submission to the overruling will of Providence, we may be permitted to mourn the misfortunes of our country in the loss of her brightest jewels.—Thompson, Baldwin, Story—taken from a single department of our Government in so short a time. Truly we are fallen upon gloomy days, when star after star fades from our horizon, leaving us in comparative darkness to mourn their setting, alas! never again to rise in that sky where their light is so much needed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Choctaw Indians.—"Pitchlyn, the elective chief of 25,000 civilized Choctaws beyond the Mississippi," says the Mississippi Free Trader, "will probably visit Washington this winter for the purpose of applying to Congress for the admission of his nation as a territory into the United States with a delegate in Congress. A Constitution, it is said, has been adopted by the voters of the nation, and every preliminary step taken for submitting it to Congress, and this distinguished chief selected as their representative."

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of this institution took place on Thursday, the 31st July; there were present on the occasion, a large and respectable concourse of people from the circumjacent country. There might be seen age, wisdom, and experience—youth, beauty and fashion. South Carolina sent up a pretty full representation to participate in the festivities of the day, among whom were some of her bright and graceful daughters. Nor must we forget her spirited and energetic band from Lancaster District, which gave life and animation to the exercises, and which, by its well selected and admirably performed music, imparted a thrill of delight to every bosom.

The day preceding commencement was devoted to the literary Societies in connection with College, and was one of considerable interest. A member of the graduating class addresses, on behalf of all the members about to leave, a valedictory to those remaining. One of the Society, on the part of its remaining members, gives a response. These exercises we think very appropriate, as they seem well calculated to bind more firmly together the members of these associations, as well as to excite to a generous emulation. These speeches are followed by their annual orations. The anniversary of the Philanthropic Society, by Mr. Davidson, of Charlotte, on *Ultraism*, contained many excellent remarks on the restless spirit and revolutionary tendency of the age, the disposition to discourage whatever is old; the impatience which spurns at what it is pleased to term this slow plodding manner of doing things, and which wishes in one year to go over the ground, and make the attainment which it would require twenty to accomplish. With the address before the Eumenian Society, by Mr. Shirrel, of Lincoln, we were much pleased. His subject was education, in which he showed the great importance of an attention to the education of the *heart*, as well as of the *head*, and the evils of neglecting the former, by a reference to Byron, Shakspeare and others, in comparison with Newton, Locke, and those of a kindred spirit.

On Wednesday evening, by candle light, we had quite an interesting exhibition, by representatives from the two Societies.

The following was the order of exercises for Commencement:

Procession, with Music.
Music.
Prayer.
Latin Salutatory—E. N. Hutchison, New York.
Extension of National Territory—J. A. Fox. Charlotte.
The Progress of Medical Science, and the causes which operate against its further advancement—J. H. Houston, Iredell.
Old North State—J. B. McCallum, Robeson.
Association of Ideas—W. M. Peacock, Montgomery.
The American Navy—J. G. A. Dick, Greensborough.
The Importance of Enlightened Public Opinion—J. N. McNeely, Rowan.
The Eccentricities of Genius—J. J. Bassard, Sumterville, S. C.
The Evil Effects of Delusive Principles—A. E. Chandler, Sumter, S. C.
The American Citizen—J. M. Davidson, Mecklenburg.
The Science of Government—J. M. Gill, York, S. C.
College Recollections—M. Lingle, Rowan.
Individual Effort—H. McNeill, Richmond.
South Carolina—J. H. White, York, S. C.
Degrees Conferred.
The Valedictory—S. Nye Hutchison, N. York.
Baccalaureate Address—by the President.
Annual Oration by the Rev. Archibald Baker.
Music. Prayer.

With the Baccalaureate we were much pleased and impressed. The President said he would not make them a speech, but that he could not suffer them to leave without a word of advice as to their future course; and for some time he held them enchained with an eloquence which all who heard, felt. It is an impressive moment. They who have so often met, are now about to separate, it may be forever, on earth. As the son, who himself is followed to the door by the anxious parent, is cautioned, advised, and committed to the care of the Almighty, so does the venerable and worthy President of Davidson College, go with his pupils: and whilst they are standing, as it were, on the threshold, and about to take their final leave, he invokes upon them the blessing of Jacob's God, reminds them what they have at stake, the part they are prepared, and the part they are expected to act; how much rests with themselves; what they owe themselves, their parents and friends, and those who have long labored for their advancement in science; especially are their obligations to live for the honor and glory of God, and the good of their fellow-men, urged upon them, and the necessity of attending to the great business of life, even the salvation of the soul, through the atonement and perfect righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Annual Oration, by Rev. A. Baker, was an effort worthy the occasion, and delivered in a style of masterly eloquence. In the address, he shows the superior claims of *mental* science. As we expect this address to appear before the public and speak for itself, we forbear further remarks.

In conclusion, the healthful location of Davidson College, being near the northern boundary of Mecklenburg, N. C., its happy seclusion from scenes of dissipation, which operate so powerfully to the destruction of youth in many of our older Colleges; the surrounding Society; the ability of its faculty; the excellent moral lessons they inculcate, and the care they exercise over those committed to their care, in connection with its other advantages, entitle this institution to the patronage of those who would not mourn over the dissipation of their sons, but who would have them to receive with the knowledge that is profitable for this life, that which will make wise unto salvation.

A SPECTATOR.

Mr. Clay has returned, in fine health, to his residence near Lexington, from his visit to the Virginia White Sulphur Springs.

Curious Slave Case.—We noticed, some time since, that a female slave of Mr. Hodgson, of Georgia, had been brought up on *habeas corpus* at Northampton, (Mass.) She decided to stay with her master. She now sues those who interfered on her behalf—Mr. Hudson, &c.—for false imprisonment, laying damages at $1,000. Mr. Hudson, in default of bail, is imprisoned.

Women and Ladies.—Some one who prefers the good old Saxon word woman says, that *woman* is the last most perfect work of God, *ladies* are the productions of silk worms, milliners and dress maids.

A NORTH CAROLINA GERRYMANDER.

If any of our readers wish to see what kind of a beast a Locofoco *gerrymander* is, let them take the map of the "Old North State," and note the formation of the Congressional Districts. They will there see at once how all sorts of shapes, expansions, contractions, sudden turns, and lengthened lines can be marked out to suit particular purposes, and how it is that in the good Whig State of North Carolina the Locofocos obtain a majority of the Representatives to Congress. Take the 4th Congressional District, for example, with the vote it gave at the late Presidential election, as follows:

	Clay.	*Polk.*
Anson	1012	481
Davidson	1091	610
Guilford	2130	515
Montgomery	658	139
Randolph	1171	312
Richmond	802	117
Stanly	530	48
	7394	2222

Here are seven counties, giving in the aggregate a Whig majority of 5,172, and a large Whig majority in each. If they were to be found huddled together in some corner, which justified such a concentration of Whig strength, the enormity would not be so apparent; but they are in the very heart of the State, and are enclosed by a line which seems to seek out every Whig county in that neighborhood, but shuns every Locofoco or closely contested county as it would a pestilence—*they* are wanted to overcome the Whig strength in the adjoining Districts. It gives alone a Whig majority nearly equal to the Locofoco majorities in all their Districts in the State.—*Tuskegee (Ala.) Republican.*

A RICH VEIN OF GOLD ORE.

Mr. Joseph A. Worth, of this place, showed us a day or two ago the finest specimen of gold ore, or rather of pure gold itself, that we have ever seen—probably the richest ever found in this country. It was from a vein which Mr. Worth found last week on the land of his brother, Dr. T. C. Worth, in the southern part of Guilford county. He, with the assistance of two hired hands, had worked about two days after striking the vein, during which time they had raised several bushels of earth, and he had pieces of pure virgin gold (with here and there some small particles of grit that could not be separated without melting,) weighing *one hundred and eighty pennyweights.* They were obtained without washing, having been picked from the earth that was dug out of the vein. He washed some of the earth, and found it immensely rich in small particles.

This vein is in a hill that was worked some years ago, and some gold found, but as it did not promise to be profitable the working of it was abandoned. The lumps of gold are jagged, and appear to have been, at some period, in a state of fusion.

Asheborough Citizen.

SCRAPS OF CURIOUS INFORMATION.

Gold has been beaten so thin, that one ounce, which in a cubic form covers about 5-8 of an inch, will cover 146 square feet. The thread of the silk-worm is about the 2,000th of an inch in diameter. The fibre of wool varies from the 700th to the 2,000th of an inch. The fibre of flax is the 2,500th of an inch. The fibre of cotton the 1,000th of an inch, and the fibre of the pineapple varies from the 5,000th to the 7,000th part of an inch in diameter.

A glass tube can be drawn out to the fineness of silk, and liquids made to pass through it afterwards.

Archimedes said that, if he had a place on which to rest the fulcrum of a lever, he could move the earth. This was undoubtedly correct, but if he used a power of thirty pounds at the end of the lever, he would have to work ten hours a day for 8,775,994,580,767 *centuries to move the earth one inch.*

There are 2,500 known species of fishes; 44,000 of insects; 700 of reptiles; 4,000 of birds; and 5,000 of mammiferous animals.

The human hair is composed of carbonate of ammonia, water, gas, coal, silver, sulphur, oil, iron, lime, and manganese.

There are 292 species of bees. A honeycomb, a foot square, contains about 9,000 cells. A single female housefly produces 20,080,320!

The sunflower produces 4,000 seeds. Wild ducks fly ninety miles an hour. The cocoa tree supplies the natives of the countries in which it grows, with bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, thread, clothes, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c.

The bamboo cane is used in the East Indies for building houses and bridges, and for making cups, mats, pipes, boxes, cloth, cordage, and cables. In China it is used for making chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, and paper; and in the West Indies its tender shoots are *pickled* for the table.

The elm tree is full grown in 150 years, but lives from 500 to 600 years. The oak is full grown in 200 years. The ash in 100. An oak in three years grows 2 feet 10 inches: the elm 8 feet 3 inches; the beach 1 foot 5 inches; the poplar 6 feet; and the willow 9 feet 3 inches.

On the 30th of June, 1805, the tonnage of the port of New York was 166,332. In 1843 it was 459,474.01. The revenue of the port in 1805 was $3,662,488. In 1844 it was $19,563,813. The population in 1806 was 60,000. Now it is probably 350,000.—*New York Gazette.*

A Case of Temptation.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"A case of somewhat singular nature came up before the court on Thursday. A man named Root, of this borough, for the purpose of testing a boy in his employ, placed 12 1-2 cents in a vest packet as a bait for him, (he is about ten years of age,) which he stole. Root prosecuted, and the Grand Jury *found a true bill!* The counsel for defendant, John Lunkle, Esq., made a most successful defence. He took for his text the most striking part of the Lord's Prayer—'Lead us not into temptation.' One old gentleman was so pleased that he has ordered Mr. Kunkle a costly gold-headed cane, having engraved thereon, 'Lead us not into temptation'—a just tribute to worth and talent, and a boon that an Emperor might envy. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The Judge took occasion to make some remarks, which I think neither the grand jury, the prosecuting attorney, nor the plaintiff relished much."

The Government Bent on War!—The *Union* of Saturday night has a leader on the boundaries and extent of Texas, concluding as follows:

"Let there be no mistake about this matter.—The Rio del Norte *will continue to be* our boundary; and neither the arms of the Mexicans, nor the tongues of her diplomatists, nor the puny pens of the National Intelligencer, will be sufficient to remove our boundary east of that river. *There* our boundary is planted, and the bullets of the Mexicans, nor the paper shot of their friends in this country, will be able to shake the determination of our Executive upon this question."

Now as it is notorious that the Rio del Norte *never* was the boundary of the Province of Texas, but rather the centre of the provinces of Coahuila and Santa Fe, and as our insisting on this boundary must compel Mexico to surrender to us several unquestionably Mexican cities, with valuable mines for centuries in her undisputed possession, and many thousands of her people, or fight to maintain them, it is certain that our Administration has resolved to push our feeble neighbor to the wall, and either crush her or get a fight out of her. We see not how war is to be avoided.

New York Tribune.

A Side Glance at Cuba.—At a meeting of the citizens of the St. Clair county, Illinois, the following resolution was offered by Ex-Gov. Reynolds, and *unanimously adopted:*—

Resolved, That the Chair appoint five persons to make a report to an adjourned session of this meeting, on the propriety of passing an act of Congress to authorize the President to purchase THE ISLAND OF CUBA, with the consent of the white population thereof.

Out of this acorn, may grow in time another project of annexation. In a military point of view, the possession of Cuba is certainly of far more importance to us than that of Texas.

The Tariff and Cotton Bagging.—The Vicksburg Southern Intelligencer relates the following anecdote of the late venerable Major Vick, of that place, which exhibits in a strong light, the favorable effects that have resulted from the Tariff policy, so far as it relates to cotton bagging. We commend it to the attention of those who so stoutly advocate the cause of the Dundee manufacturers, and would fain make the planters believe that Scotch bagging is equal to the stout article sent here from Kentucky; for they must be either totally ignorant of the relative strength of the two fabrics, or think our planters are easily to be imposed upon. Here is the anecdote:

On one occasion the venerable Major happened in the warehouse of one of our commission merchants, when a planter, quite youthful in appearance, was purchasing his bagging, and at the same time imprecating in violent language curses on the tariff and Kentucky. "How long, young sir," said the Major, "have you been planting?" The reply was, about four years. "What do you give for your bagging?" The reply was, thirteen cents. "Well, young man, I have been planting many more years than your life numbers, and have seen the effects of this protective tariff. When I commenced planting, Kentucky had never produced a pound of hemp, and I purchased foreign bagging at eighty-seven and a half cents per yard. Kentucky commenced raising hemp, the tariff was passed to protect her, and she has reduced the price to fourteen cents; I think you ought not to curse her."

The Red River (La.) Republican states that Gen. Gaines and his wife, Mrs. Myra Gaines, have laid claim, under the succession of the late Daniel Clarke, to a large and valuable tract of land on Bayou Boeuff, comprising a front of at least 20 miles on said bayou, all of the most choice land, in high cultivation. The claim covers thirty of the best plantations in the State. By the tax list, the lands it includes are assessed at $452,935. On the lands there are 1967 slaves, and about 10,000 bales of cotton raised annually. All the present possessors have been notified of the institution of the suit for the recovery of the lands they occupy.

The Loco-Focos at Washington are making arrangements to erect a Statue to Gen Jackson, at an expense of $100,000, while the "Father of his Country" remains without such a mark of respect. Those who a few years since thought that Jackson's election would be a national curse, are now foremost in manifesting for popularity in this business. It is to be a *Colossal Equestrian Statue in imperishable bronze.* It would save expense if one of these modern Jackson men could be set up for a Statue. There could be no question about the purity of the *brass.*

New York Tribune.

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Proprietors of the National Intelligencer, in order to meet the wishes of those whose circumstances or inclination do not allow them to subscribe even to a weekly Washington paper during the whole year, have determined to issue, during each session of Congress, a weekly sheet styled "The Congressional Intelligencer," to be devoted exclusively to the publication, as far as its limits will permit, of the Proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and Official Reports and Documents connected therewith, including *a complete official copy of all the Acts passed by Congress during the session.*

To bring the price within the means of every man who can read, the charge for this paper will be for the *first* session of each Congress One Dollar, and for the *second* session of each Congress half a Dollar.

The price of the Congressional Intelligencer, to be issued on each Wednesday during the approaching Session of Congress, will therefore be One Dollar, paid in advance.

To enlarge upon the value, to those who take no newspaper from Washington, of this publication, containing an impartial but necessarily abbreviated account of the Proceedings in Congress, including an authentic official copy of all the laws passed during the session, would be needless. The man who takes no such paper ought to take one, if he does not prefer remaining ignorant of what most nearly concerns his own destiny, and that of his family and of his posterity for ever.

When six copies are ordered and paid for by one person, a deduction of one-sixth will be made from the price; that is to say, a remittance of Five Dollars will command six copies of the Congressional Intelligencer for the next Session. A remittance of Ten Dollars will secure thirteen copies; and for Fifteen Dollars remitted from any one person or place, twenty copies will be forwarded.

Payment in advance in all cases is indispensable.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portion of the contents of the National Intelligencer proper as can be compressed within the compass of a single newspaper, continues to be issued and mailed to subscribers every Saturday at Two Dollars a year, payable in advance in all cases—no account being opened with subsc

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1845.

We feel more sensibly than it would be proper to express here, the kindness of our Whig brethren of the Press, in this and other States, in seizing the occasion of our enlargement to say so many flattering things of us and our paper. Their commendation far overbalances the oceans of Locofoco abuse and scurrility which have followed us, as they will follow any Whig Editor who endeavors faithfully to do his duty.

A report prevails very generally in the adjoining counties, we learn, that the incendiary who fired this town on the morning of the 13th June, had been arrested. It is a mistake—originating, doubtless, in the fact, that a person who had been suspected, was taken up on what was said to be strong evidence of guilt. But on his examination he was able to show conclusively, that he was in Moore county at the time, and therefore innocent of the charge. He was therefore discharged.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF PATROL.—An instance of the value of the new system of hired Watchmen, occurred in this town on Monday night last. The Watchman of the 3d Ward discovered a fire breaking out in a Blacksmith Shop, and, giving the alarm, he ran to the Shop and himself extinguished the flames before they had done any material damage.

The first new Cotton received here this season was brought in on Wednesday last from the plantation of John McNair, Esq. of Affordsville, Robeson County. The quality was only fair, and it sold at 6 5-8. The receipts here are backward, the season being late, and a scarcity of water to work the gins. We understand that the crop in this part of the State does not promise well as to quality.

THE RIVER.—A heavy rain fell on Sunday last, apparently so general that we confidently hoped for a rise of the Cape Fear to admit of steam boat navigation—But no material change has resulted.—Merchants here have sustained a considerable loss in having to transport their goods from Wilmington by Rail Road to Warsaw, and thence by wagon.

THE CROPS.—A gentleman just from the Rowan region of the State gives us more discouraging accounts of the crops than we had entertained. He informs us that the corn crop is almost a total failure, and that the cotton is but little better: that one planter who has heretofore made upwards of 200 bales, expects this year to get 60, and others in proportion. There is such a scarcity of water that the mills and factories have been stopped for many weeks and even the steam factories have been obliged to stop for want of it.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We have heretofore noticed the formation of a Society at the University, with the above title, whose laudable object it is to rescue from the oblivion to which they would otherwise speedily pass, such printed and manuscript papers, and traditionary facts, as are calculated to throw light on the early History of the State. Every North Carolinian must feel a strong interest in this patriotic object, and rejoice that the lead in it is taken by the distinguished President of the University, and his associates in the Faculty of that Institution.

The first Report of the Society was originally published in the Raleigh Register of the 13th June last—the day on which the printing office of the Observer was destroyed by fire. But for that event, by which we were driven to the issuing of a diminutive sheeet, the Report would at once have been transferred to our columns. We now use our more ample space to publish the report in full and to call the attention of our readers to it.

The Wilmington Chronicle, noticing the Report, says,—

"The history of North Carolina has been too long unwritten, and she has suffered much from the ignorance which has in consequence, prevailed, as to the part she bore in our struggle for Independence. In a letter now before us, dated 1774.—from one of the ripest scholars, and most sagacious minds in North Carolina, to his friend in London—we extract, "I can venture to assure you that North Carolina will not be behind any of her sister Colonies in virtue and a steady adherence to such resolves as the Continental Congress, now sitting at Philadelphia, shall adopt." In another letter dated 5th August, 1774, Mr. William Hooper writes to his friend Judge Iredell, "the people of Cape Fear have sent a vessel loaded with provisions for the support of Boston. The subscription in a few days amounted to £800, and in all other respects they discover a very proper resentment for the injuries done to that people." Again, we extract from papers in our possession, dated 5th Nov. 1788. "During the whole of the late war (the war of the revolution) whenever the neighboring States were invaded, North Carolina was sure to lend them assistance. We have seen in the course of one campaign, 6000 or 7000 men of the North Carolina militia, in South Carolina, or on their march to its relief; and she now counts 3000 or 4000 of her citizens who fell a sacrifice in Georgia or South Carolina, to their zeal for the welfare of the Union. We say nothing of the Continental line, nor of those who fell within the State while the enemy pervaded every part of it. Is it probable that such armies could be supported without money? Surely not.—But North Carolina uniformly supported and paid her own militia, though they were in the Continental service, and she furnished provisions to a considerable part of the Continental troops in the Southern armies. Who has paid for the vast stores consumed by such bodies of armed men? In other States Commissioners were appointed to settle the claims of individuals against the United States, and certificates for many millions were issued by those Commissioners; but no such officers have had occasion to settle accounts in North Carolina, because the State assumed all the debts of her citizens due by the Union, except a small balance due the Continental line. These debts amounted to several millions." These, we have every reason to believe, are the words of General Robert Howe, of our town, who could speak knowingly of the matters treated of, as he commanded at the South. We know that some of the North Carolina troops in the Southern army were paid neither by the State, nor by the Union, but the commanding officer. But we have not room to say more—and we have already said enough to show that much ignorance prevails on the subject of the early history of North Carolina,—that great injustice has been done her illustrious dead—it is enough then, to state, that it is the object of the Historical Society to repair this injustice, to remove this evil, to insure the hearty co-operation of every North Carolinian whose soul is not dead within him."

TO FARMERS.—We have received the three first Nos. of "*The Farmers' Library, and Monthly Journal of Agriculture*," edited by John S. Skinner, the original editor of the "American Farmer," a work which exercised so beneficial an influence on Agriculture. We shall be glad to show the Nos. we have to any of our agricultural friends, and to assist them in procuring it regularly. It is published by Greely and McElrath, New York, in monthly Nos. of 164 pages each, at $5 a year.

We also ask attention to the advertisement of the mill for grinding corn, cob and shuck, being perfectly satisfied, from the evidence before us, that it is a valuable improvement.

THE LAST COTTON CROP.—The accounts of the crop of 1844–5 are now fully made up, and exhibit an aggregate, (after deducting 25,877 bales received from Texas) of 2,394,503 bales,—the largest crop ever made, exceeding that of 1842–3 by 15,628 bales; and exceeding that of 1843–4 by 364,094 bales.

The exports to Foreign ports have amounted to 2,054,562 bales: 16,581 bales have been burnt at New York, Savannah and Charleston, and 389,006 have been taken for home use. This is an increase for home manufacture of 42,250 bales over the year 1843–4: of 63,835 bales over 1842–3: and 121,156 bales over 1841–2. Thus rapidly has the domestic manufacture increased since Sept. 1842, the date of the present Tariff. In this Statement of home consumption none is included South or west of Petersburg. At least 50,000 bales should therefore be added to the above amount consumed.

The stock on hand on the 1st inst. was only 94,126 bales, against 159,772 last year.

MEXICO.—There is nothing of much importance from Mexico since our last. The latest accounts only serve to confirm the belief, that poverty, weakness, and internal dissentions, combine to avert that war which she has so often and so solemnly declared it to be her purpose to wage for the recovery of Texas.

Gen. Bustamente has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of Texas.—as the force is called which was ordered to march to Texas.

THE TARIFF.—The "Union" says, "We go for a decided reduction of the Tariff, and the Administration goes for it." Should the Administration obtain what it goes for, there will be one consolation reserved for those who wish to maintain a system under which the country has always prospered. It is, that the Locofoco Tariffites of Pennsylvania and the other Manufacturing States, who swindled their ignorant neighbors into a belief that Polk was "a better Tariff man than Clay," will be the first to feel the blight, if blight befall, of this "decided reduction of the Tariff."

MR. POLK'S CONSISTENCY.—Some months ago Mr. Polk dismissed from the Navy, Lieut. Hurst, on the ground that he had fought a duel, though it occurred in a foreign land, and before Mr. Polk was elected. The press applauded the act, however, from one end of the country to the other, believing that it was the only mode of putting a stop to the murderous practice. But,

Since that time, Mr. Polk has appointed Gideon B. Matlock, of Tennessee, to an Indian Agency. This Matlock gave a certificate in favor of Polk against Jones when they were canvassing for Governor, and then *killed a man in Nashville* for calling in question his certificate.

Again: Mr. Polk has appointed George W. Jones, the second of Cilley in his fatal duel, to the Surveyor Generalship of Iowa.

Again: Mr. Polk has appointed Alcee Labranche Naval Officer of New Orleans. Labranche killed a Whig Editor in a duel three years ago.

Once more: Mr. Polk has just appointed Dennis Prieur Collector of New Orleans. This man Prieur killed the late Senator Waggaman in a duel two years ago.

The question naturally suggests itself,—Did Mr. Polk make a pretence of this case of Lieut. Hurst's, for the purpose of getting rid of an obnoxious officer? It is a shocking supposition, but is it not the only one? Certain it is, that if he ever felt the horror of duelling which he pretended when he removed Hurst, he has very suddenly overcome it. If such a pretence is resorted to to punish one man, it will not be difficult to find other pretences to punish others, until the President shall have rid himself of all whom he may dislike, either personally or politically.

In the last Wilmington Journal we find a long indignation article, in which the Observer is charged with "taking the part of our foreign enemies," and in which other equally unfounded allegations are made against us. It often happens in this country, that foreigners appear to consider themselves as the only patriots, whose peculiar privilege it is, to denounce those as traitors to their native land, who know no other land, and have no other interest. So it may be as between the Editor of the Journal and ourself. He is, if we are rightly informed, a native of a foreign country, a very short time a resident of this, and therefore doubtless fully competent to pass sentence upon the patriotism of one who has known no country but this, on which his whole affections are set.

But to pass over the *modesty* of such imputations from one whose feeling of patriotism was not strong enough to keep him in his native country, and who yet sets up here as the judge of the patriotism of others, we will devote a few moments to the Journal's mode of arguing his positions, because, however unjust and unfounded, they are stated in language which a gentleman may notice without degrading himself.

The Journal makes us condemn Mr. Polk for sending troops to Texas, to defend her against a threatened invasion by Mexico. This is a mistake. We said not a word on that point. Politicians of more wisdom than we pretend to, have contended, that after the action of Congress and Texas in regard to Annexation, it was the duty of the President to take that step; and we are inclined to concur in that opinion. This does not at all conflict with the very decided opinion we entertain of the impolicy of the action of Congress, or the injustice of doing any thing more now than to defend Texas. This is one misrepresentation of the Observer, arising doubtless from a hasty reading. But the next we will notice has no such palliation. It is a deliberate *misquotation*, for the purpose apparently of giving some plausibility to its unfounded charge against us of "taking the part of our foreign enemies," and "directing a stab against the bosom of the U. States." We said, last week,—

"Deeply as Mexico feels that she has been wronged by the armed interference of the United States between her and her revolted province," &c.

But the Journal, finding that our own words are not susceptible of the construction that it would put upon them, manufactures the sentence for us as follows:

"Deeply as Mexico has been wronged by the armed interference of the United States, between her and her revolted province," *says the Observer.*"

Here are not only the marks of a quotation, but the emphatic "*says the Observer.*"

What we said was, that *Mexico felt* that she had been wronged. The Journal makes *us* to say that she has been wronged. The unfairness of this is sufficiently apparent. But upon this shallow device, this false bottom, the Journal founds its unworthy accusations against us. Why is it that we can never experience fairness at the hands of a Locofoco?

The Journal takes in extreme dudgeon, the following remark of ours:—

"And in her [Mexico's] weakness alone, (we fear impartial History will record,) originated those measures of our government which she esteems so great a wrong."

The Journal is pleased to say, that "this is indeed singular language to drop from the pen of the conductor of an American press." He considers it, as he elegantly expresses it, "a direct charge of dishonorable dealing flung right in the teeth of the whole American people." He conceives, that even "were there any shadow of foundation for the charge, it would come with rather a bad grace from an American citizen." But he thinks it "really too bad, even in the conductor of a partizan Whig press," "when the charge is made without cause, merely, we [the Journal] suppose, for party purposes." And the Journal caps the climax of its fustian, as follows:

"Surely the Observer must have been reading some late English papers brought out by the Great Western. Where else such language as that quoted, could have come from, we wot not. But we tell the Observer, that the people of the United States, Whigs as well as Democra's, will scorn such unworthy at acks upon the honor of their country."

This is a dreadful fix into which the Editor of the Journal has worked himself;—and feeling a natural anxiety lest he should come to harm, we will whisper a few words to him which perhaps may enable him to descend from his stilts in safety.

In the first place, then, we would remark, that "singular" as our language may appear to him, if he will look into the "Democratic Review," the great Locofoco gun, the leading organ of his own party, he will find, if we are not misinformed, the same identical idea, expressed in almost the same language, as that in which we gave utterance to it. We have not the Review at hand to point him to the No. and the page, but within the last week, *after* our last paper was issued, we saw a similar remark quoted in one of our exchange papers as from the Review. We put the paper aside, as a curiosity, exhibiting, as it did, the remarkable fact of a free expression, in the leading organ of "the party," of an opinion not sanctioned by "the party." Unfortunately, in removing our Editorial papers we have mislaid it, and therefore can only refer the Editor generally to the "Review," feeling entirely satisfied that he will not be half so much alarmed or shocked by the appearance of the sentiment *there*, as when he saw it in the Observer.

As to the "direct charge of dishonorable dealing," &c. &c. we would remark, that unfortunately our paper does not go into the hands of "the whole American people," much less is it "flung right in their teeth." And if it were, there is a considerable portion of "the whole American people" whose "teeth" would not be injured by the operation.

But seriously, we see, and we scorn and defy, the systematic efforts of nearly the whole Locofoco press, from the Union down (far below the Wilmington Journal,) to fix upon every Whig press which dares to open its columns to an expression of any opinion differing from theirs or Mr. Polk's, (which are synonomous,) the vile charge of enmity to our country. The object of this scheme appears to be, to put down the liberty of the press, and to restrict the freedom of opinion. And it must fail, or there will be nothing left worth contending for. No Editor can now dare to assert his honest opinion that there is any thing wrong in our foreign or domestic policy, but he is at once attempted to be run down by the whole Locofoco pack, with the cry of "British Whig," "Anglo-Mexican Whig," "taking the part of our foreign enemies," and such like. Doubtless these things "tickle the ears of the groundlings" for which they are written;—but when they influence intelligent men; when they succeed in impairing the usefulness, or destroying the independence of the Whig press, we shall be ready to retire from ours. In the mean time, we again deliberately express the opinion, that the weakness alone of Mexico has caused the Annexation of Texas, and the legislation of our Congress, and the diplomacy of our Administration, leading to that result. If any one chooses to consider that he is hereby charged with "dishonor," we cannot help it. It is our opinion, and we choose to express it, as we have a right to do, and are bound to do. It is an opinion founded upon and justified by what we *have* done in the case of Texas, not less than by what we have *not* done in Canada—a province upon which our acquisitive people would have looked with quite as much longing,—which is quite as essential to the "extension of the area of freedom," as the Locofocos have it,—quite as necessary to our safety and defence upon the Northern, as Texas is upon the Southern border. But the difficulty in the way as to Canada was and is, that we should have to fight for it—a thing much less pleasant to *do*, than to *talk* and *bluster* about with Mexico. We need not be told that the condition of Texas was different from that of Canada. We know that.—But who made the revolution in Texas successful, and left her at liberty to negotiate for Annexation, but Americans? And Americans would have been equally ready to perform the same kind office for Canada, but for the power of Great Britain, and those restraints which *were* imposed by Government in her case and were *not* in the case of Texas.

We repeat, that there is a systematic effort now making by the Locofoco party and press, to destroy the liberty of the press, quite as powerful, and far more dangerous, because insidious, than the Sedition Law of the elder Adams's Administration. No Whig paper can call in question the policy or constitutionality of an Executive act, without being met at once with the charge of Treason: the war feeling of the country, always powerful, is appealed to—nay the rowdyism of a party which possesses a little too much of that quality in its ranks, and is not too careful to curb it, is invoked, and an Editor is given to understand that he should be very thankful that he is not lynched. His Whig friends are appealed to, impudently enough, to withdraw their support from his press for daring to call in question the infallibility of Locofocoism. If successful in this attempt to muzzle the press, of course we shall have an Executive with unlimited power, and the next step might be, indeed we are not sure but that it *will* be, the marching of an American army, without authority of Congress, to the city of Mexico, and the "annexation" of that country likewise. If the President were to determine to do this, he would doubtless be sustained by the Locofoco press and party, and we should be charged with "taking the part of our foreign enemies," if we raised our voice against either the right or the authority of the act. We warn the people of the inevitable tendency of these things.

STATUE OF MR. CLAY.—The Richmond Whig announces, by authority, that nearly the sum required for the erection of the Statue in Richmond, has been received, and that it will certainly be erected. The subscription is confined, we believe, to Ladies.

The Locofoco Inspectors of the Election at Silver Lake, Penn. have been found guilty in the County Court on an indictment for knowingly receiving forty illegal votes at the last Presidential election.

The yellow fever has broken out in New Orleans.

Gen. Henry Sewall, a member of Gen. Washington's Staff in the Revolution, and an officer throughout the whole of that struggle, died at Augusta, Maine, on the 11th inst. aged 93 years.

Gen. Richard Cheatham, a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, died on the 9th instant, aged 47.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Joseph Story, deceased.

Dillon Jordan, Collector of the Customs at Pensacola, Florida, vice Robert Mitchell, removed.

A newspaper is about to be established in the city of Jerusalem. SOLOMON, with all his wisdom, never dreamed of such a thing.

FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bee of the 9th instant contains the following:

"The brig *Maria Spears* arrived here yesterday, having left Galveston on the 3d instant. Captain Felt reports that the Convention had not adjourned when he sailed, and no further news had been received from Corpus Christi.

"We have received by this arrival the Galveston *News* of the 26th ult. The Convention had adopted the anti-duelling clause engrafted on our Constitution. Lotteries are prohibited. Judges are to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate. The term of office is six years. The number of Senators is fixed at twenty-one, and of Representatives at sixty-six."

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION IN CANTON, CHINA.—An arrival from Canton, at New York, brings the following account of a great fire in a Theatre at Canton:

Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

CANTON, June 2, 1845.

On Sunday the 25th May, there was a most distressing fire in this city within the walls. In a small open square, a mat-house had been erected for a theatrical entertainment, and some 5000 or 6000 had assembled to witness the performances.—Suddenly, in the midst of the play, a fire broke out immediately under the seats occupied by the women.

Of course there was a rush for the streets, but there were but two narrow doorways out. One of these was soon closed by the falling of a part of the building, so that it was almost impossible to escape.

The bodies of about 1400 have been found who died from suffocation or the flames, or from being trampled upon in the crowd. Many were awfully burnt who still live.

Whether the fire originated in design or by accident, is not known.

Altogether about 80 houses were destroyed. The whole number of deaths is computed at 2000.

The Extra Sun adds—

On Monday—the day after the fire—part of the ruined wall fell and killed thirty more, wounding several others.

It is rather remarkable that thirty years ago a similar accident happened at the same theatre. At that time the authorities forbade dramatic performances by the inhabitants; the present company are outside people. It is anticipated that an edict will be issued, strictly prohibiting all such exhibitions in future.

The authorities have purchased 400 coffins for the bodies that have not been claimed, and they were interred immediately. A large portion of the dead are females; and it is feared not a few were murdered by the robbers that infest the city on purpose to obtain their bracelets and other ornaments.

From Honan province, there are accounts of an earthquake, which demolished about ten thousand houses, killing upwards of four thousand people. Circulars, with the particulars, were selling in the streets of Canton.

Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says there has been a decrease of 45,445 members in the northern section of the church the past year, and an increase of 9,703 in the southern section, while the total increase for the preceding year was 155,000. He ascribes it to the contentions that have agitated the church.

Revolution of Fortune.—Noah Brown, whose death was announced lately in Newark, N. J. was formerly one of the firm of Noah & Adam Brown, extensive ship builders in the city of New York. When that firm dissolved some years since, the deceased received upwards of $150,000 in money as his share of the joint property; but owing to being cheated, going security for others, and making bad speculations, he became very poor in his old age, and for some time before his death procured a scanty subsistance for himself and family at caulking and repairing old boats by day's work.

Caudled to Death.—A man named Huffmar drowned himself in the Ohio Canal on the 7th ultimo, in consequence of his wife's tongue giving him no peace at home.

"Healing in his wings."—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier states as a "remarkable fact in natural history" that the eyes of a buzzard may be punctured or ripped open, and by placing its head under its wing a few minutes its eyes will be restored to their original power and brilliancy. This saying is not altogether new to us. Is there any truth in it? And if so—is it any illustration of that singular figure in Malachi: "The sun of righteousness shall arise with healing in his wings!"

Not Generally Known.—We find the following in the St. Louis Reville:

"The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way that he would train up the child."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Sept. 24.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	33 a 35
Bacon,	9	Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	6 a 6⅝	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 11
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candies, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	80
Flour,	5 a 5¼	Wheat, n'w,	80 a 85
Feathers,	28	Whiskey,	40 a 42

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept 17.

The supply of turpentine has increased, and prices have declined a few cents.

Tar is unusually scarce. No sales are reported to us during the week of that article.

We have no sales of River lumber to report.

The Steam Mills have good supplies of timber and are prepared promptly to supply cargoes at our quotations.

Rice is very scarce, and would readily command quotations.

Sales of corn by the cargo, at 50 to 52 cts.

Bacon is becoming scarce, and prices have advanced a shade.—*Chronicle.*

At Cheraw, new Cotton 6 to 7. Bacon 9 to 9¼. Flour 6 to 6 12½. Corn 65 to 75. Bagging 16 to 22. Rope 10 to 11. Beeswax 22 to 24. Coffee 7 to 9. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6½. Molasses 33 to 40. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10. Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 60 to 1 70.

At Augusta, Cotton 5½ to 7½.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 8—a decline of ⅛ to ¼: market unsettled. Receipts of the week 2430 bales. Corn 50 to 53. Oats 37½.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11.—Schr. Margaret Jane from Washington, N. C. 12.—Brig Susan Spofford from Boston. 13.—Schr. Ellen from Philadelphia. 14.—Schr. Larch from New York. 16.—Schr. Aurora from Antigua. 19.—Schr. Jonas Smith from N. York. 21.—Schr. Tioga from New York.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Friday, with papers to the 4th inst.

The Commercial advices are favorable. The Cotton market has shown symptoms of improvement. Sales of the last four days nearly 40,000 bales at improving prices, and some to speculators, who have bought freely, now that the fine weather has rendered the harvest secure.

This news produced a rise of ¼ cent in New York, with sale of nearly 3000 bales.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were still absent, enjoying themselves in Germany, where they were treated with marked attention and hospitality.

The affairs of Ireland are represented as far from favorable.

MARRIED,

In Cabarrus county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Schenck, Mr. DAVIDSON HEARNE, of Stanly county, to Miss LEAH CAROLINE MELCHOR, daughter of Mr. C. Melchor.

In this vicinity, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. McDaniel, Rev. R. McNABB, to Mrs. E. McALLISTER.

In Pittsborough, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. WM. A. HAYS, to Miss JANE E. daughter of Green Womack, Esq.

DIED,

In this county, on the 14th inst., after a short but severe illness, Mr. BRYANT WRIGHT, in the 58th year of his age.

On the East side of Carver's Creek, in this County, on the 9th inst., of Dropsy, Mr. JOHN MURPHY, aged 81 years.

In Asheborough, on the 10th instant, JAMES PATTON, Sen., at an advanced age.

At Mountain Lodge, N. C., on the 6th instant, Mrs. SUSAN, wife of Charles Baring, Esq., aged 82 years.

At his residence at Rockfish Bridge, on the Lumberton road, on the 22d inst., DANIEL McNEILL, Esq., long known as a resident of that place.

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Subscriber, grateful to his friends and former patrons, hereby gives notice to them and the public that he will commence the Fall Term in his School on Tuesday the 7th of October. He has employed as an Assistant for the year, Mr. Jesse P. Smith, a graduate of the University, a thorough scholar, and a good teacher. The place where his School is located is airy, dry and healthy; retired from the bustle of the town, easy of access, and peculiarly fitted as a place of study. Unremitted attention will be given to the Exercises of the School; and being provided with the best assistance, it shall be the endeavor not to be outdone by any School in the State in bringing forward the Student, developing the powers of his mind, preparing him for higher Institutions, or for the active business of life. Students from abroad may be accommodated with board in my family, or in the neighborhood, at a reasonable rate. It is particularly desired, that as far as possible, all who intend to join the School should do so at the opening of the Term, so that the whole may be more conveniently classed. Persons coming from the country need be under no apprehensions concerning the health of the place, it being on elevated ground, furnished with the best of water, and having all the virtues of the best sand-hill residences as a security against disease.

S. COLTON, *Principal.*

Sept. 20, 1845. 77-2w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have associated themselves in business, under the firm and style of

A. & E. McPherson,

And taken a Store on Green street, midway between Eccles' Bridge and the Market House, where they are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a

General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—Cloths, supr. black and fancy Cassimeres, Satin, Velvet and Valencia Vestings, Pilot Cloths, Muslin-de-Lains, Cashmere-d'Ecosse, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombazines, Flannels, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Blankets, Irish Linen, Long Lawn, Gentlemen's Scarfs and Stocks, Italian Cravats, supr. Silk Shawls, Plaid and Knit ditto, Canvass and Padding, Silk Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Suspenders, Taylor's Persian Thread, Cotton Hose and Half Hose, Bonnet Ribbons, Victoria Girdles.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets,

And many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the Stock.

A. & E. McPHERSON.

Sept. 23, 1845. 77-6w

☞ Carolinian copy.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames: an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the large double Brick Store House foot of Haymount, formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins, recently by Jones & Dunn, where he will open in a few days a very extensive assortment of GOODS, of almost every variety, a more particular description of which will be given hereafter.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1845. 77-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

WATCHES, Jewelry, Military Goods, Guns, Pistols, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, &c., &c.,

And a general assortment of SPECTACLES of all kinds. His stand is on the Northeast corner of Market Square.

☞ Work in his line done at the shortest notice, and warranted.

J. M. BEASLEY.

September 20, 1845. 77-4w

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber's plantation on Deep River in Chatham county, about four weeks ago, a large black young Mare MULE, for the recovery of which a liberal reward will be paid. When last heard from she was about 10 miles West of my plantation.

J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf P. O., Sept. 20, 1845. 77-3w

3500 LBS. BACON, of very superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

September 22, 1845. 77-3w

Money Wanted.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, over 12 months standing, to settle the same as soon as practicable, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. B. Payments may be made to John Hartman or James McDonald in the absence of the Subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Sept. 22, 1845. 77-tf

☞ Carolinian copy 4 weeks.

Fayetteville, 23d Sept. 1845.

HEAD QUARTERS—REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

THE OFFICERS of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, ON THURSDAY THE 16th OCTOBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs;—and to have their respective Companies at the same place, on FRIDAY the 17th October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for parade.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

77) ELIJAH FULLER, Adjutant.

Carolinian copy till day of Parade.

KNOWLTON'S PATENT

For grinding Corn, Cob, and Shuck, and shelled Corn, with increased speed.

THE undersigned are Agents for this improvement, in the Counties of Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Columbus, Richmond and Anson. One object of this notice is to let those who may wish to avail themselves of the great privilege of grinding for their stock, know, that they may house their corn in the shuck, and that they can have the patent applied to their mills this Fall.

By experiment, corn cobs are found to contain saccharine matter, mucilage, oil and tar. They make good potash. Experience further shows, that animals fed with meal of which the cob is a part, are less liable to disease than they otherwise would be. A gentleman of this (Cumberland) county has tried it for ten years, and has not lost a horse in the time, (except a colt from staggers;) whereas, prior to that time, he lost one or two annually. We consider it a settled point, that this kind of food affords not only a great saving of grain, at least one-fourth, but is highly important on account of its wholesome effects. Of this we have sufficient testimony. Persons wishing the improvement in the above counties, may address

W DAVIS,
St. Paul's, Robeson, N. C., or
M. RUSSELL, Fayetteville.

Mill owners of Bladen, Robeson and Cumberland, may, when they wish the improvement, make it known to

M. RUSSELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1845. 77-tf

I hereby certify that I have had my grist mill adjusted on Knowlton's patent, for the purpose of grinding corn in the ear and shuck, which it now does well and fine, at the rate of 20 bushels per hour, and corn shelled at least one third faster than before; stones thirty-eight inches in diameter. I consider it a very valuable improvement to planters, the saving in feeding with corn and cob meal about one-fourth, and the food more wholesome for stock generally.

THOS. C. SMITH.

August 24, 1845.

BLADEN COUNTY, August 22, 1845.

I hereby certify that I have had Knowlton's patent for grinding corn, cob and shuck, applied to my grist mill, and am pleased with its performance, as it grinds the corn and shuck sufficiently fine, and grinds shelled corn with about half a head of water, at least twice as fast as it used to do with a full head.

JOHN McCALL.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his **BOOK STORE** to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 20.

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 25 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt, 2 vols., 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols., 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Candie's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 12½; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now offering about **1200** ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, well timbered, lying on the west side of Lumber River, one mile from the river, and four from Floral College. There is a never-failing stream running through the above mentioned land, on which it is easy to erect Mills.

Any person wishing to purchase will do well to give me a call before the 10th of October, as I will leave for Mississippi about that time. Terms made known when application is made to the subscriber. Address the subscriber at Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

CALVIN BLUE.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77-2w

NEW

Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

TO AN INFANT.

Fair bud of being! blossoming like the rose—
Leaf upon leaf unfolding to the eye,
In fragrance rich and spotless purity—
That hourly dost some latent charm disclose;—
O may the dews and gentle rains of Heaven
Give to thy root immortal sustenance;
So thou in matchless beauty shalt advance,
Nor by the storms of life be rudely driven.
But if, O envious Death! this little flower
Thou from its tender stem untimely break,
An Angel shall the drooping victim take,
And quick transplant it to a heavenly bower;
Where it shall flourish in eternal Spring,
Nurtured beneath the eye of a paternal King.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The Public has already seen with much interest the annunciation of a history of the War of 1812 to 1815, by the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, a gentleman whose known abilities and attainments excite much expectation of the work. As one skilled in our public affairs quite to that day, and whose personal knowledge of them indeed runs back nearly to the beginning of the century, when he went abroad a youth as part of the embassy of Rufus King, Mr. Ingersoll is one familiar with all that he is to relate, and not merely in the more public form of the events, but in their causes, as gathered from personal intercourse with many of those who directed them.

We shall be glad to see celebrated in a manly style the men whose spirit and patriotism brought about, and whose intrepid public abilities sustained that war in the council, and not merely the commanders who fought it in the field. To our mind, Pitt, in waging the war (often so gloomy) that upheld his country and its freedom against French Jacobinism and its liberticides, was a man at least as brave as any general or marshal of all that his strong statesmanship put into the field. We admire, therefore, and would desire to see fitly commemorated the man at the wheel, not less than those at the guns—Madison, Clay, Lowndes, Calhoun, (as then,) not less than Jackson, Scott, Decatur, Hull, and Bainbridge, and Lawrence. This sort of justice to the statesmen of that epoch, we may expect from Mr. Ingersoll; and no influences of subsequent party will, we are persuaded, have power with him, to transfigure facts or persons from their just historical semblance. On the page of one who, like him, will feel that *he is writing his own character in writing that of others*, things and men will appear, only in the severe undissembled shape of precise historic truth, and not merely as party not then born would now picture them, or as the adulation of a single name would now make them, to the wrong of all others, whose merits in the field were equally brave and skilful.

In such a narrative, we shall perhaps see what figure some men make, who, old enough then to have taken an active and a brave part, staid at home amid the public danger, or removed into a neighboring district; and yet whose followers now stigmatize as cowards or traitors men who, in that time of *real* invasion, had the heart to volunteer, and to let themselves (no matter where born,) be shot at.

At any event, it will be seen in the subjoined specimen from Mr. I's book, with which we have been favored by the publishers, that he has given due prominence and care of finish to his picture of one of the great pacific actors in the war of 1812. His sketch of the Life of President Madison, public and private, is as follows:

"The President of the United States, during the war of 1812, without either military or popular talents, was, nevertheless, fitted for the crisis by calm, tenacious, honest, and superior intelligence, intimate knowledge of the constitution, and inflexible adhesion to its requirements. James Madison was a small man, with nothing imposing in his appearance, and shy cold manners, circumspect and reserved without being taciturn, his face wrinkled and wilted, his dress plain, his conversation luminous, and edifying, his political discrimination and analysis nice even to subtlety. His youth, after good education, was spent in close miscellaneous study. Though just of an age to embark in the revolution, of which he was an advocate, he took no military part, but retiring, contemplative, and feeble in health, devoted himself to mental cultivation. His life, from first to last, was passionless and thoughtful; though his affections were kind and his attachments constant. Most of his politics coincided with Jefferson's; but with some modifications, taking nothing for granted, by sentiment or sympathy; rather adopted than natural offspring; at any rate, the offspring of thought, not impulse. He was a constant opponent of all union of politics with religion; thoroughly read in the scriptures, but inscrutably reserved in his religious opinions. At twenty-five years of age, in 1776, elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, he voted for instructions to Congress to declare independence; but made no speech or figure, and at the next election was superseded by a more forward competitor. The year after, however, his county chose him again; and the Legislature elected him in 1779 a member of the Council of the State, in which he continued till elected a member of Congress in 1784, uniformly modest and retiring, but useful, industrious, and instructive. During his service in the Council, Patrick Henry and Jefferson were successively Governors of Virginia, both of whom experienced Madison's knowledge, wisdom, and probity; not shining, but sure, and constantly improving. Jefferson, who delighted to extol him, used to mention his amiable behavior, his readiness and facility at draughting reports or bills, and the gratuitous help he was always willing to give to Members of the Legislature, and his talents for business. Governor Henry not understanding French, for which there was much occasion in communication with the officers of the French army, Madison was his interpreter, and otherwise so serviceable to Henry, that he was called his secretary. He did not, however, learn from Henry the art of public speaking, in which Madison was so backward, from extreme bashfulness, that Jefferson thought Madison would probably have never become the eminent public speaker he did, but for accidental training, first in the Council of Virginia, consisting of only ten persons, so that to speak was little more than conversation, and then in Congress, under the Confederation, with only fifty-six gentlemen in secret session, without public audience. The conspicuous part he performed, is known to all, in what is called framing (meaning forming) the Federal Constitution, of which, from his large contributions, and his surviving the thirty-nine members of the Convention who accomplished it, he was called the father. From 1776, when, as member of the Virginia Legislature, he contributed to the Declaration of Independence, for forty years till 1817, when he voluntarily retired from the Presidency, as member of the public councils of a leading State, as member of Congress, as Secretary of State during eight years, and Chief Magistrate during eight years more, no mind has stamped more of its impressions on American institutions than Madison's. Not a man of genius like Jefferson, he did not strike the raw material of public sentiment from crudity into currency. Not a hero like Washington, he did not fill the public administration with his own impression. Without towering talents to command other men, his ascendant was gradual and intellectual. Yet he was nearly always a leading man, and his midway republicanism adopted at first, though somewhat affected by the flux and reflux of time, is likely to maintain the even tenor of its way. The papers of the Federalist are a text-book, of which, without odious comparison of Madison's numbers with Hamilton's and Jay's, it may be said that the great authority of the work is due to their sustaining it by doctrines which Madison above all asserted. As soon as the present Constitution was adopted, Madison was elected to Congress in 1789, and re-elected till 1791; during which eight years his part was so prominent and pervading in all deliberations and acts that none took place without his important agency, and in most of the leading measures, his was the leading part. In the formation of parties, he sided with the republicans, particularly on the cardinal divisions of the bank and the British treaty. But he continued on kind and confidential terms with Washington, and always acknowledged the talents, services, and integrity of Hamilton. In Congress he was a frequent debater, seldom without full preparation, exhausting subjects, so that his arguments suggested and refuted those of adversaries which they had not thought of. All his speeches and State papers are calm, respectful, and forbearing, while earnest, candid, and forcible; the diction chaste and elegant, seldom impassioned, though his oft-quoted denunciation in the Federalist, of paper money, is one of the most eloquent appeals extant against that modern monster. The resolutions of the Virginia Legislature of 1798, against the alien and sedition laws, are his production, though not then a member of that body, to which he was chosen next year, and drew the celebrated report in their vindication, which report and resolutions have ever since been standards of politics.

"As Jefferson's Secretary of State, at a period when that Department, substituting the moral force of reason and international law for violence—Jefferson inflexibly resolved on peace at every hazard, Madison as cordially convinced of the growing wisdom of keeping this growing and feeble country out of the ruinous warfare by which Europe was devastated and the ocean pillaged—Madison's masterly exertions as the advocate of peaceable freedom and maritime rights were intense, incessant, and superior. All the great disputes on municipal and national law evolved by the relative rights of war and peace—colonial trade, contraband, search, impressment, blockades, embargo, counter-vailing restrictions, non-intercourse—he argued before the world, and vindicated for his country, with a depth of research, power of argument, and force unsurpassed by any State papers. On the question of impressment, the most exciting and difficult of all, involving direct conflict of British and American Law as to subjection and citizenship, Madison's correspondence with the American Ministers in England, and the English Ministers in America, excels every other discussion of that subject. Every year public sentiment was enlightened and encouraged by his admirable logic, and ripened for that appeal to arms, which, after exhausting forbearance, and not till then, was the last resort against such wrongs. In the subsequent correspondence between Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, the former and his many admirers seem to suppose that he brings forward new and striking views of this topic. But Madison had preceded and exceeded him in every one of them, with the consummate ability of a statesman compared to a great lawyer. And while the United States and Great Britain were in 1842 controverting the merely revived dogmas of search and visitation, as if they were for the first time enunciated, Madison's Presidential message to Congress in May 1813, covered the whole ground as conclusively as comprehensively. Free ships, free goods, was a principle deemed by him a legitimate and demonstrable part of the laws of nations, and the best guaranty of permanent peace. Peace and good will, equal commerce and international justice, are, according to his doctrine, the paramount policy as well as right of States; and beyond Jefferson, who partly yielded the great American doctrine of free ships, free goods, Madison maintained their conformity with the established laws of nations. When the evil of war became unavoidable, after being by all possible means averted as long as possible, he thought that it was to be mitigated and abridged as much and as soon as possible. With these impressions deeply fixed in his conscience and reason, it was his fate to be Executive Chief Magistrate of war; and among the torrents of abuse which enemies and opponents showered upon him, not one accused him of selfish ambition, or arbitrary power. The law never lost its supremacy by his Administration, which is much more than equivalent for the want of military talents imputed to him. When the British Government resolved by the severest trial of that war to assert perpetuity of allegiance by the execution of a number of American naturalized citizens taken prisoners of war, the crisis found in Madison a champion of the American principle, not to be deterred or alarmed by any sacrifice. Undertaking chief magistracy bequeathed to him by his more salient predecessor with a complication of difficulties, he went through the war meekly, as adversaries alleged shrinkingly, no doubt with anxious longing for the restoration of peace, but without ever yielding a principle to his enemies, or a point to his adversaries; leaving the United States, which he found embarrassed, and discredited, successful, prosperous, glorious, and content. A Constitution which its opponents pronounced incapable of hostilities, under his Administration triumphantly bore their severest brunt. Checkered by the inevitable vicissitudes of war, its trials never disturbed the composure of the Commander-in-Chief, always calm, consistent, and conscientious, never much elated by victory or depressed by defeat; never once, by the utmost emergencies of war, betrayed into a breach of the Constitution. Exposed to that licentious abuse which leading men in free countries with an unshackled press cannot escape, his patience was never exhausted; nor his forbearance deprived of dignity, by complaint, retort, or self-defence, but in the quiet serenity of rectitude, he waited, on events with uninterrupted confidence. At the close of one of the sessions of Congress, before the present Constitution, when Madison was a member, taking leave of a friend, he said he should never be in public life again: on his friend's saying that he would be in the next Congress, 'Not I,' replied Madison; 'I would rather be in an insane hospital.' Yet, thenceforward, during thirty years, he was never out of public life, (though, like all its followers, he felt momentary disgust,) till sixty-six years old, when he at last laid down the Presidency, and withdrew to pass nearly twenty more on his estate in the neighborhood of his birth-place in Virginia, surviving detraction, and soon becoming a shrine to which Americans of all parties, and respectable foreigners fondly repaired, to enjoy the hospitable home of a model for American statesmen.

"Except a short residence at Richmond in 1829, as a member of the Convention assembled there to reform the Constitution of Virginia, or an occasional visit to his neighbor, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison hardly ever left his own plantation from the time of his retirement to his death in June, 1836. During life he travelled but little, never having seen much of the country which he so largely contributed to make one nation, nor any part of any other. His sympathies, tastes, habits, and preferences were domestic and purely American; there was no European idolatry mixed with them. Hence, perhaps, the ill-bred of Europe who visit and decry America might disparage the figure, manners, furniture, equipage, and other externals of the residence and appearance of this American Chief Magistrate, and gentleman, as inferior to their arbitrary standards. Nor need we deny the superior splendor of greater wealth or its influence, though in matters of taste the most refined of different nations disagree. The substantial and elegant hospitalities of Madison's house, both on his large estate in Virginia, and in the Presidential mansion at Washington, consisted with polished life, and might be advantageously compared with more sumptuous entertainment. Elegance does not consist in opulence, as vulgar persons are apt to imagine: otherwise French and Italian excellence in all attractions of the table, the drawing-room, the public spectacle, music, sculpture, and painting, would be eclipsed by what at best is inferior to the British imitation of them. At forty-three years of age, Mr. Madison married a lady brought up in the strictest self-denials of the Quaker sect, to whom, frivolous accomplishments, together with elegant clothing, were forbidden: yet she proved the graceful companion of his elevation, with manners noble and gracious, the nicest sense of the most refined good breeding, and certainly better fitted for courts than many of those frequenting them; for good manners, and refined civilization, do not depend on mere wealth or mere titular rank. Jefferson and Madison attempted to reform the proneness of their countrymen to titles, by dropping excellency, honorable, and esquire from names. Yet the attempt almost ended as it began with them: candid Americans must confess that titles and wealth are worshipped by too many in this country.

"During Madison's long retirement, company, correspondence, agriculture, and the University of Virginia, of which he was Regent, with exercise in the saddle, were his recreations. Like Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and all the Virginia gentlemen of that day, he was an expert horseman, and addicted to horseback recreations. He was fond of tabletalk; and, though temperate in all things, enjoyed not only wine, but the lively, and even the sometimes more than lively freedom it produces. Jefferson, with uncommon colloquial powers, was constitutionally modest, and would blush at an indelicate allusion. Madison, more diffident of opinion, was fond of free chat, and rather enjoyed what his instructor would have shrunk from. On a visit to Mr Madison, about six weeks before his death, I found him extremely weak, so that he never left his chamber, and seldom a couch; but while life was at the lowest ebb, his fine mind was bright, memory clear, and conversation delightful. Avoiding, with impervious retention, all judgment of men or things that might in any way identify him with the politics, the parties, or the persons of the time, he conversed without reserve, and with surprising intelligence, even subtle discrimination, of constitutional or any other open topics; asserting his long cherished midway opinions with unabated attachment. On the 28th of June, 1836, he died, at the age of eighty-five."

We learn that the book will appear within the week. Its publishers are Messrs. Lea and Blanchard, of Philadelphia, who may be expected to give it a dress worthy of the subject.

Swapping wives.—The Angelica (N. Y.) Reporter gives an intimation of two respectable young men, both of respectable families, living in the same neighborhood, in one of the towns of Alleghany county, and in prosperous circumstances, swapping wives—the ladies taking to their new homes all the property they had on their first matrimonial alliance. The above journal further states that no difficulty had ever occurred between any of the parties, and that no reason is given for the strange reciprocation.

A New York paper thus describes one of the fashionable gambling establishments in that city:

"The furniture is splendid—the cooks scientific—the servants admirable—the wines exquisite—the company select—the roguery superb—the cheating unrivalled—the rascality unequalled."

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Price Current of the 1st instant, contains various tables showing the commerce, trade, and navigation of New Orleans, for the year ending August 31, 1845. From those tables we have made the following extracts, which will give an idea of the importance of that emporium of the West.

The value of produce received at New Orleans during the year, from the interior, amounted to $57,199,122; in 1843-44, $60,094,716; in 1842-43, $53,728,054; and in 1841-42, $45,716,045. The value of several articles received during this year, is as follows:

Bacon	$906,970
Bagging	1,113,240
Bale Rope	338,000
Butter	126,000
Beef	253,000
Cotton	23,501,712
Corn	405,000
Flour	2,134,248
Lard	1,750,000
Lead	1,618,455
Molasses	1,260,000
Castor Oil	101,000
Pork	2,600,000
Sugar	9,000,000
Tobacco	3,600,000

There arrived at New Orleans during the same year, 1682 ships, barques, brigs and schooners, and 2530 steamboats.

Cincinnati Egg Trade.—The statistics of the egg trade of Cincinnati are given in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine:

The sum of these statements is that there are shipped from that place, annually, 10,700 barrels, containing each 90 dozen eggs, or 963,000 dozen, valued at $8 44½ per barrel,	$90,361 50
The consumption of the city is estimated at 1,213,333 dozen, valued at 8 cents per dozen,	97,066 64
Making the total value annually, of the trade in eggs,	$187,428 14

The Central Railroad Company of Georgia, (following the example of the South-Carolina Rail-Road Company) in consideration of the shortness of the present crop, has determined to transport corn from Savannah to Macon at the reduced rate of eight cents per bushel.

Singular Trips over the Atlantic.—The packet-ships Rochester, Capt. Britton, and Shakespeare, Capt. Miner, sailed from Liverpool on the 11th ultimo in company with each other, and passed Sandy Hook on Sunday afternoon, after a fine passage over the Atlantic. It is not a little singular for two ships to leave one port at the same time, sail three thousand miles, and reach their destination at the same hour. This trip of the Rochester and Shakspeare reminds us of a most remarkable one made a few years ago by the England, Captain Waite, and the Garrick, Capt. Palmer. They sailed from Liverpool at the same hour; early every other morning they saw each other; and after a very quick passage came into this port almost side by side.—*New York Paper.*

Bitten by a Rat—Extraordinary Case.—A few evenings ago, says the Boston Post, a young man named Hayes, an assistant in the provision store of Mr. Bancroft, went home to his house, and putting his hand into a closet, in the dark, felt it seized sharply. Upon withdrawing it, he found a larger at adhering to him so firmly that he could not shake the creature off till he had killed it. The wound left was inconsiderable, and Mr. Hayes thought nothing of the matter until his hand began to swell. Upon calling medical aid, it was found that the virus had spread through his system, and he now lies in a very dangerous state. In the opinion of the physician, amputation would be useless, and he can live but a short time. The swelling in the hand has now subsided, and it appears as if withered.

Valuable Truths.—It will be a happy day for the church, says an eminent Divine, when her clergy and laity shall plant themselves upon these four principles:

That wealth can be lawfully and innocently gotten only by labor.

That, in the choice of rules, virtue and wisdom are to be preferred to party.

That education is not the mere acquisition of knowledge, but includes moral and religious training.

That the religion of Christ is not the fruit of excitement, but of scriptural instruction, united with prayer and watchfulness.

Such principles would in these days, make her members, what the scripture says all Christians ought to be, "a peculiar people."

Double Entendre.—A cleanly shaved gentleman inquired of a fair demoiselle the other day, whether or not she admired mustaches?

"Oh," replied the charmer, with an arch look, "*I invariably set my face against them!*"

Very shortly afterwards his upper lip betrayed symptoms of careful cultivation.

Should Parents scold?—Our ideas in answer to this question are well expressed in a paragraph we find uncredited, in an exchange, which says: "It has neither reason, religion, common sense, nor experience to recommend it, while there are reasons, many and mighty, to justify its total abolition. It sours the temper of the children; so that one thorough scolding prepares the way for two or three more. It sours your temper, provided it is sweet, which is a question, if you are prone to scold; and thus the more you scold, the more you will have to scold, and because you have become crosser, and your children likewise. Scolding alienates the hearts of your children. Depend upon it, they cannot love you as well after you have berated them as they did before.—You may approach them with firmness and decision, you may punish with severity adequate to the nature of their offences, and they will feel the justice of your conduct and love you notwithstanding all. But they hate scolding. It stirs up the bad blood, while it discloses your weakness, and lowers you in their esteem. Especially at night, when they are about to retire, their hearts should be melted and moulded with voices of kindness, that they may go to their slumbers with thoughts of love stealing around their souls, and whispering love."

An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend, because he jocosely asserted that "he was born without a shirt to his back."

Zinc, by being melted and poured into water, has been found to assume new properties; it becomes soft and malleable, losing none of its tenacity, but is capable of being spun into the finest wire, pressed into any required form, or rolled into any required thinness. This is a discovery by Professor Faraday, and will prove of great importance.

Somebody says—"Some men think they are sober, because they forswear ardent spirits. Many people get fuddled with love, more get drunk with vanity, while passion trips up one's heels, and transforms him into a beast. Reason is your only teetotaller."

☞ V. B. PALMER, *at his several Offices, Tribune Buildings, New York,—corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.—No. 12 State street, Boston,—and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is duly authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper in those cities.*

As are also, Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, *at the Merchants' Exchange, New York.*

The extensive circulation of the "Observer," particularly among the Merchants of the Southern and Western parts of North Carolina, makes it the best medium for advertising the business of Northern Merchants.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.
E. J. HALE.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, wishes employment as a TEACHER, in some pious Presbyterian family. However, she would not refuse to become an Assistant in some good School, or to take a small School in some good neighborhood.

For information, apply to Rev. John R. McIntosh, Principal of Floral College, at Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
September 8, 1845. 75-3w

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

FEVER AND AGUE.

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills.

A SAFE, speedy, and certain cure for Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other Medicine.

☞ A supply of this well known valuable Medicine for sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Sept. 5, 1845. 75-tf

Please take Notice.

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. F. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling.

☞ Don't forget the place, on the East side of Gillespie street, midway between the Market Square and the State Bank. ☜

He would also acknowledge his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by promptness and strict attention to business.
JNO. C. THOMSON.
June 16, 1845. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronise him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign PRINTS

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

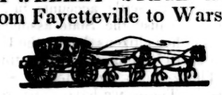
Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



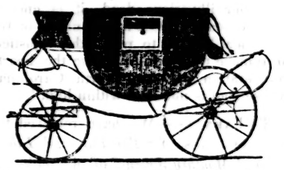
THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845.

New Groceries, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE taken the New Brick Store on Hay street, joining the Store of Mr. Lutterloh, where they will soon be supplied with their usual STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

They have this day received, and offer for sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
2 hhds. ditto St. Croix ditto,
50 bags green Rio COFFEE.

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

Their Store is commodious and safely located on account of fire.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
August 7, 1845. 71tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from where he now resides, offers to sell the PLANTATION on which he lives, lying on the West side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville, containing **704 Acres**, part of which is in a state of high cultivation. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all necessary outbuildings. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to come and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it is a desirable situation. Terms made known when application is made to the Subscriber. Address the Subscriber at William Watson's Bridge P. O., Moore county.
NEVIN MACLERAN.
August 13, 1845. 72tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have connected themselves in business under the Firm of

MALLETT & HUSKE,

And have taken a Store opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.
C. B. MALLETT.
WM. HUSKE.
August 18, 1845. 72-2m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a copartnership under the Firm of

H. W. Beatty & Co.,

For the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of Wilmington, N. C. They will give particular attention to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores; the receiving and forwarding goods, and the sale and purchase of goods for the back country.

We would respectfully solicit a portion of public patronage, and pledge our best exertions to give satisfaction.
H. W. BEATTY.
JOHN C. LATTA.
July 16, 1845. 67-3m

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.
Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

A CARD.

MY friends will see by list of sufferers in the late Fire, that I have been burnt out. I have taken a Store in Mrs. McRae's Brick Buildings, three doors below Mr. David Shaw's Confectionary. I shall to-day open the GOODS that I have saved from the Fire, and I hope the public will be disposed to patronise me with the same liberality that they have heretofore done.

It must strike every one so forcibly, that it seems almost unnecessary to say to those indebted to me, that immediate payment of their dues would be a great relief to my embarrassed condition, and will be duly appreciated.
H. LEETE.
June 17, 1845. 63tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT AND BECKWITH'S PILLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
July 21, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, June Term, 1845, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
D. B. McARN, *Adm'r.*
August 5, 1845. 70tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of LAND lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.
WM. A. HAYES.
Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 17, 1845. 63-tf

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Beckwith's Pills, Peters' Pills,
Seidlitz Powders, Cologne Water,
Henry's Magnesia, London Mustard,
Congress Water, Indelible Ink,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by
SAML J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
August 25, 1845. 73-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

HAS REMOVED to the Store occupied by Mr. James Baker, opposite the Cape Fear Bank. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
July 12, 1845. 67tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.
F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about 12 months ago, a Negro Woman named MARY. Said Mary is 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and stands quite erect; she has a large mouth, very thick lips, and large prominent fore teeth. She is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood, or about the plantation of Maj. Watson, in Robeson county. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or $15 for her confinement in any jail, or for such information as will lead to my apprehending her.
DUNCAN McINTYRE.
Stewartsville, Richm'd co., July 28, 1845. 70tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Jacob Hubbard *vs.* Philip Gatewood.
Original Attachment levied on Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Philip Gatewood, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Northcet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Atlas J Dargan *vs.* Lawrence Moore.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Lawrence Moore, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Northcet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

John D. Smith *vs.* Alexander D. McRae.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Northcet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Daniel McIver *vs.* Alexander D. McRae.
Original Attachment levied on Land

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Northcet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

A NEGRO GIRL for Sale.

☞ Apply at this Office.